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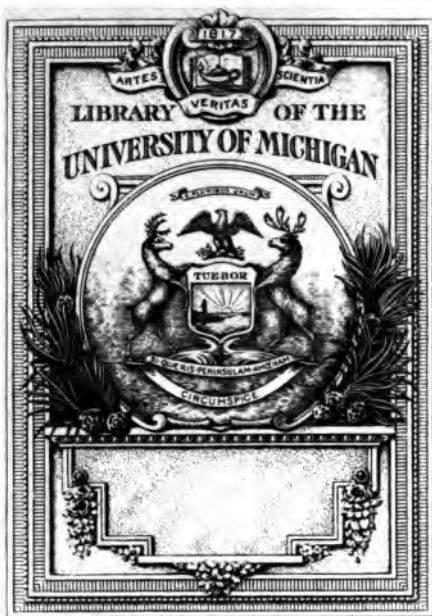
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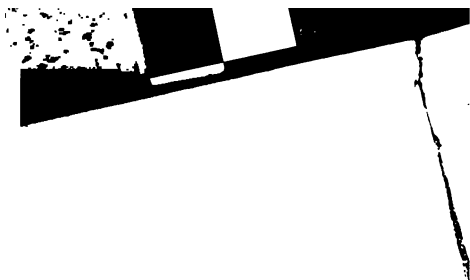
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CAESAR - GALLIC WAR





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THE FIRST BOOK

OF
CÆSAR(S) GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

EDITED BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

LONDON

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P R E F A C E.

UNDER THE TITLE of " Grammar School Texts " it is intended to issue such portions of several Classical works as are usually read in the ordinary course of education. To each of the " Texts " will be appended a Vocabulary of the words occurring therein.

In order that he might make the Vocabularies as widely acceptable as possible, the Editor put himself into communication with the Principals of various schools. In the opinions he was by this means enabled to collect he found a remarkable difference as to the value of etymology. In some cases it was held to be of very subordinate account ; in others it was looked upon as of foremost importance.

With these facts before him, the Editor has endeavoured to meet the views of both parties. For such as would have the means of construing alone supplied, the English renderings of the several Latin

words are printed in *Italic type*; so that what is in this case needed readily meets the eye. For those, however, who regard etymology as an essential, much has been done to carry out their wishes. In all cases the origin of a word is stated, when known, at the commencement of the article, if connected with another Latin word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. While further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in any particular "Text."

LONDON:

1871.

C. JULII CÆSARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER PRIMUS.

I. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli, appellantur. Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallōs ab Aquitānis Garumna flūmen, a Belgis Mātrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgæ, proptereā quod a cultū atque hūmānitāte Provinciæ longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātores sæpe comēant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; prōximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā de causā Helvétii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcēdunt, quod fere quotidianis præliis cum Germānis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, quam Gallōs obtinere dictum est,

initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sêquanis et Helvétiiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrænæos montes et eam partem Oceani, quæ est ad Hispāniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longè nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, Marco Messalâ et Marco Pisone Consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exirent: per facile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci naturâ Helvetii continentur: unâ ex parte flumine Rhênô, latissimô atque altissimô, qui agrum Helvêtium à Germānis dividit: alterâ ex parte, monte Jūrâ altissimô, qui est inter Sêquanos et Helvétios; tertiâ, lacū Lemannô et flumine Rhodanô, qui Provinciā nostram ab Helvétiiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de causâ hominès bellandi cupidi magnô dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitùdine autem hominum, et pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem millia passuum ducenta

quadrāgintā, in lātitudinem centum et octōgintā, patēbant.

III. His rēbus adductī, et auctōritāte Orgetorigis permōti, cōstituērunt ea, quæ ad prōficiscendum pertinērēt, comparāre; jumentōrum et carrōrum quā m̄ximum numerum coēmere; sēmētes quā m̄ximas facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret; cum prōximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam cōfirmāre. Ad eas rēs cōficiendās biennium sibi satis esse duxērunt; in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōfirmant. Ad eas rēs cōficiendas Orgetorix dēligitur. Is sibi lēgatiōnem ad civitatēs suscepit. In cō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantalēdis filiō, Sēquanō, cūjus pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amicus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in civitatē suā occupāret, quod pater antē habuerat; itemque Dumnorigī Æduō, frātrī Divitiaci, qui cō tempore prīncipātum in civitatē obtinēbat, ac m̄ximē plēbi acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet, eiūque filiā suā in mātrimonium dat. Perfacile factū esse, illis probat, cōnata perficere, proptereā quōd ipse suæ civitatis imperium obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium, quin totius Galliæ plurimū Hēlvētii possent: sē suis copiis suōque exercitū illis regna conciliātūrum cōfirmat. Hāc oratiōne adducti, inter sē fidem et iusjurandum dant, et, rēgnō occupatō, per trēs potentissimōs ac firmissimōs populōs, tōtius Galliæ sēsē potiri posse spērant.

IV. Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt : damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. [¶] Die constituta causae dictionis, Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem, undique coegit ; et omnes clientes, obsecratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit : per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit. [¶] Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est : neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minus Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt ; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt ; ut, domum reditionis spe sublatâ, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent : trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unâ cum iis proficiscantur : Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant *Noreiamque oppugnarent, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.*

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent : unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quā singuli carri dūcerentur ; mōns autem altissimus impendebat, ut facīle perpauci prohibere possent, alterum per Prōvinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum, qui nūper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Genēva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quod nondum bono animo in Populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant ; vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectiōem comparatis, diem dicunt, quā diē ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant : is dies erat ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles, Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio Consulibus.

VII. Cæsari quum id nuntiātum esset, eos per Prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et, quā māximis potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genēvam pervenit. Prōvinciæ toti quā māximum militum numerum imperat—erat omnino in Galliā ulteriore legio una—pontem, qui erat ad Genēvam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cūjus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius

principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, "Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciā facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum : rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat." Cæsar, quod memoriā tenebat, Lūcium Cassium Cōsulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvētiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, concedendum nō putabat : neque hominēs inimicō animō, datā facultate per Provinciā itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab injuriā et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites, quos imperaverat, convenirent, legātis respondit, "diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum ; si quid vellent, ante diem Idūs Apriles reverterentur."

VIII. Interea eā legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex Provinciā convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvētiis dividit, millia passuum decem novem mirum, in altitudinem pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfectō, præsidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legātis, venit, et legāti ad eum reverterunt, negat, "Se more et exemplo Populi Romani posse iter ulli per Provinciā dare ; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitorum ostendit." Helvētii, eā spē dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, quā minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdū, sæpius nocte

si perrumpere possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et felis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquēbatur una per Sēquanōs via, quā, Sēquanis invitīs, propter angustias ire nōn poterant. Hīs quum suā sponte persuādere nōn possent, legatōs ad Dumnorigem Æduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātore ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorix grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs plurimū poterat, et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, quōd ex eā civitatē Orgetorigis filiam in mātrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate rēgnī adductus, novīs rēbus studēbat, et quā plurimās civitatēs suō sibi beneficiō habere obstrictās volēbat. † Itaque rem suscipit, et ā Sēquanīs impetrat, ut per finēs suōs ire Helvētiōs patiantur; obsidēsque uti inter sēsē dent, perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant; Helvētiū, ut sine maleficiō et injuriā transeant.

X. Cæsari renūtiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Æduōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Prōvinciā. Id si fieret, intelligēbat magnō cum Prōvinciæ periculō futurum, ut hominēs bellicōsōs, Populī Rōmāni inimicōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentariīs finitimōs habēret. ✕ Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, Titum Labiēnum legatū præfecit: ipse in Italiam magnīs itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiōnēs conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquilam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit; et, quā

proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus Tre contendit. Ibi Centrones, et Graioceli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his proeliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris Provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusiandos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: "Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut pæne in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint." Eodem tempore Ædui Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæsarem certiores faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere: item Allohroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugam se ad Cæsarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi præter agri solum nil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Cæsar, non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent. ✱

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum

et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influît, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam eorum partem concidit : reliqui fugæ sese mandârunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus : nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, Lucium Cassium Consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu sive consilio deorum immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit. Quâ in re Cæsar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri Lucii Pisonis avum, Lucium Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id, quod ipsi diebus viginti ægerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intelligerent, legatos

ad eum mittunt: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Cæsare agit: "Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. ¶ Quòd improvisò unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suæ magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quàm dolo aut insidiis, niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et internectione exercitūs nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet."

XIV. His Cæsar ita respondit: "Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoriā teneret: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani accidissent; qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum a se intelligeret, quare timeret; neque sine causā timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quòd eo invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentassent, quòd Æduos, quòd *Ambarros*, quòd *Allobrogas* vexassent, memoriam *deponere posse?* Quòd suā victoriā tam insolenter

gloriarentur, quòdque tamdiu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, eodem pertinere: consuêsse enim deos immortales, quò graviùs homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quæ polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et si Æduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum." Divico respondit: "Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consuerint: ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem." Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem facit Cæsar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, quem ex omni Provinciâ et Æduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, præmittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidiùs novissimum agmen insequuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum prælium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo prælio sublatis Helvetiis, quòd quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciùs subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine prælio nostros lacescere, cœperunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque, prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum

non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare : nam propter frigora, quòd Gallia sub septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat : eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minùs poterat, quòd iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. · Diem ex die ducere Ædui ; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutiùs duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret ; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu præerat—quem Vergobretum appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem,—graviter eos accusat, quòd, quum neque emi, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur ; præsertim quum magnā ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit : multo etiam graviùs, quòd sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit : “Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat ; qui privati plus possint, quàm ipsi magistratùs. Hos seditiosā atque improbā oratione *multitudinem* detertere, ne frumentum conferant,

quod præstare debeant. Si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quàm Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, neque dubitare debere, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unà cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiari : hos a se coerceri non posse. Quinetiam, quòd necessariò rem coactus Cæsari enuntiarit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse."

XVIII. Cæsar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat : sed, quòd pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari volebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet ! quærit ex solo ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberiùs atque audaciùs. Eadem secretò ab aliis quærit ; reperit esse vera. " Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ, magnâ apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ, cupidum rerum novarum : complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quòd illo licente contrâ liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse : magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumptu semper alere et circum se habere : neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse : atque hujus potentiae causâ matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocasse : ipsum ex

Helvetiis uxorem habere: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter cam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio Populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de eâ, quam habeat, gratiâ desperare." Reperiebat etiam inquirendo Cæsar, "quod prælium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus"—nam equitatu, quem auxilio Cæsari Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat—"eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum."

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res accederent, quòd per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset, quòd obsides inter eos dando curasset, quòd ea omnia non modo injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quòd a magistratu Æduorum accusaretur: satis esse causæ arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam *fidem, justitiam, temperantiam* cognoverat: nam, *ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet,*

verebatur. Itaque priusquam quicquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Proculum, principem Galliæ provinciæ, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit, quæ ipso præsentem in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quæ separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit: petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causâ cognitâ, statuât, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Cæsarem complexus, obsecrare cœpit, "ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se, illa esse vera, nec quinquam ex eo plus, quàm se, doloris capere, propterea quòd, quum ipse gratiâ plurimùm domi atque in reliquâ Galliâ, ille minimùm propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solùm ad minuendam gratiam, sed pæne ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quòd si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non suâ voluntate factum; quâ ex re futurum, uti totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur." Hæc quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet.

Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem adhibet; quæ in eo reprehendat, ostendit: quæ ipse intelligat, quæ civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub monte consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo; qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renuntiatum est, facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ Titum Labienum, legatum pro prætore, cum duabus legionibus, et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu Lucii Sullæ, et postea in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce, quum summus mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longiùs mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni, cognitus esset; Considius, equo ad misso, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; id a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Cæs suas copias in proximum collem subducit, ac

instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum a Cæsare, ne praelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visæ essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros exspectabat proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Cæsar cognovit et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiâsse. Eo die, quo consuerat intervallo, hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quòd omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitus frumentum metiri oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non ampliùs millibus passuum octodecim aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Æmilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis, quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, praelium non commovissent; sive eò, quòd re frumentariâ intercludi posse confiderent; commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere cœperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem in-

struxit legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliā citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret; ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris sequuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertissimā acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factā, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Cæsar, primū suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut, æquato omnium periculo, spem fugæ tolleret, cohortatus suos, prælium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Eā disjectā, gladiis dstrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quòd, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrā impeditā, satis commodè pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere cœperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant, et novissimis præsidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenere: et id conspicati *Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus*

instare et prœlium redintegrare cœperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima, ac secunda acies, ut victis ac summotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti prœlio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetûs sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut cœperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto prœlio, quum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quòd pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo prœlio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt: nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum, et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Cæsar ad Lingonas literas nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento neve aliâ re juvarent: qui si juvissent, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cœpit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti,

legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque loquuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adventum expectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eò postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, —sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd, in tantâ multitudine dedititorum, suam fugam aut occultari, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent—primâ nocte ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII. Quod ubi Cæsar rescit, quorum per fines ierant, his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit; et quòd, omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè ratione fecit, quòd noluit, eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliæ

provinciæ Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Æduis, quòd egregiā virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit: quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt, literis Græcis confectæ et ad Cæsarem relatae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent: et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia ducenta et sexaginta tria, Tulingorum millia triginta sex, Latobrigorum quatuordecim, Rauracorum viginti tria, Boiorum triginta duo: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia nonaginta duo. Summa omnium fuerunt ad millia trecenta et sexaginta octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

XXX. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliæ legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt: "Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani, ab iis pœnas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minùs ex usu terræ Galliæ, quàm Populi Romani accidisse: propterea quòd eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliæ bellum inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magnā copiā deligerent,

quem ex omni Galliā opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiaras haberent." Petierunt, "uti sibi concilium totius Galliæ in diem certam indicere, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere, liceret: sese habere quasdam res, quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent." Eā re permissā, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

XXXI. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui ante fuerant ad Cæsarem, revertuntur, petieruntque, uti sibi secreto de suā omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Eā re impetratā, sese omnes fientes Cæsari ad pedes projecerunt: "non minus se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, enuntiarentur, quā uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent; propterea quòd, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent." Loquutus est pro his Divitiacus Æduus: "Galliæ totius factiones esse duas: harum alterius principatum tenere Æduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse uti ab Arvernīs Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum primò circiter millia quindecim Rhenum transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamassent, transductos plures: nunc esse in Galliā ad centum et viginti millium numerum: cum his Æduos eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem

pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse. Quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et suā virtute et Populi Romani hospitio atque amicitia plurimum antè in Galliā potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a Populo Romano imploratorios, neque recusatorios, quominus perpetuò sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent. Unum se esse ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut liberos suos obsides daret. Ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, et Romam ad senatum venisse, auxilium postulatam, quòd solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Æduis victis, accidisse: propterea quòd Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliæ, occupavisset, et nunc de alterā parte tertiā Sequanos decedere juberet; propterea quòd, paucis mensibus ante, Harudum millia hominum viginti quatuor ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes ex Galliæ finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent: neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victus cum illā comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit—quod proelium factum sit ad Magetobriam—superbè et crud-

eliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque liber^o postulare, et in eos omnia exempla cruciatūsque edere^e, si qua res non ad nutum aut ad voluntatem ejus^{us} facta sit: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi si quid in Cæsare Populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant, fortunamque, quæcumque accadat, experiantur. Hæc si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat. Cæsarem vel auctoritate suâ atque exercitū, vel recenti victoriâ, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriâ posse defendere."

XXXII. Hac oratione ab Divitiaco habitâ, omnes, qui aderant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsare petere cœperunt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent; sed tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa quæ esset, miratus, ex ipsis quæsiit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eâdem tristitiâ taciti permanere. Quum ab iis sæpius quæreretur, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, idem Divitiacus Æduus respondit: "Hoc esse miseriorem graviolemque fortunam Sequanorum, præ reliquorum, quodd soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque *auxilium implorare* auderent, absentisque Ariovisti

crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent : propterea quòd reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur ; Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatūs essent perferendi."

XXXIII. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram : magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. Hac oratione habitâ, concilium dimisit ; et secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret ; in primis quòd Æduos, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero ab Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat : quod in tanto imperio Populi Romani turpissimum sibi et reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romano periculosum videbat : neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupâssent, ut antè Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent ; præsertim quum Sequanos a Provinciâ nostrâ Rhodanus divideret. Quibus rebus quàm maturrime occurrendum putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritūs, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

XXXIV. Quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret: velle sese de republicâ et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: "Si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Præterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliæ venire audere, quas Cæsar possideret; neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse: sibi autem mirum videri, quid in suâ Galliâ, quam bello vicisset, aut Cæsari aut omnino Populo Romano negotii esset."

XXXV. His responsis ad Cæsarem relatis, iterum ad eum Cæsar legatos cum his mandatis mittit: "Quoniam tanto suo Populique Romani beneficio affectus—quum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a Senatu appellatus esset—hanc sibi Populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret; hæc esse, quæ ab eo postularet: primùm, ne quam hominum multitudinem ampliùs trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret: deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet, Sequanisque permetteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Æduos injuriâ lacesseret, neve his sociisve eorum bellum inferret: si id ita fecisset, sibi Populoque Romano *perpetuam* gratiam atque amicitiam cum eo futuram:

si non impetraret, sese—quoniam Marco Messalā Marco Pisone Consulibus Senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo reipublicæ facere posset, Æduos ceterosque amicos Populi Romani defenderet—sese Æduorum injurias non neglecturum.”

XXXVI. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit : “Jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent : item Populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium, imperare consuesse. Si ipse Populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque iis, neque eorum sociis injuriā bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent : si id non fecissent, longè iis fraternum nomen Populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar denuntiaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum; neminem secum sine suā perniciē contendisse. Quum vellet, congrederetur; intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent, virtute possent.”

XXXVII. Hæc eodem tempore Cæsari mandata referebantur, et legati ab Æduis et a Treviris veni-

ebant: Ædui questum, quòd Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: Treviri autem, pagos centum Suevorum ad ripas Rheni consedissee, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; iis præesse Nasuam et Cimmerium fratres. Quibus rebus Cæsar vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minùs facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentariâ, quàm celerrimè potuit, comparatâ, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

XXXVIII. Quum tridui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei, Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere, triduique viam a suis finibus profecisse. Id ne accideret, magnopere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat: namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idque naturâ loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quòd flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quod est non ampliùs pedum sexcentorum, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices ejus montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit. Huc Cæsar magnis nocturnis

diurnisque itineribus contendit, occupatoque oppido, ibi præsidium collocat.

XXXIX. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem rei frumentariæ comēatūsque causā moratur, ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum—qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse prædicabant, sæpenumero sese, cum eis congressos, ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse—tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Hic primū ortus est a Tribunis militum, præfectis reliquisque, qui, ex urbe amicitiae causā Cæsarem sequuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant: quorum alius, aliā causā illatā, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicerent, petebant, ut ejus voluntate discedere liceret: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant: abditi in tabernaculis, aut suum fatum querebantur, aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. Vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. Horum vocibus ac timore paulatim etiam ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque, quique equitatu præcrant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minū timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, quæ in-

tercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renuntiabant, quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore dicto audientes milites, nec propter timorem signa laturos.

XL. Hæc quum animadvertisset, convocato consilio, omniumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit; "Primum quodd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, sibi quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum, se consule, cupidissimè Populi Romani amicitiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi, cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionem perspectâ, eum neque suam neque Populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quodd si, furore atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur? aut cur de sua virtute, aut de ipsius diligentia, desperarent? Factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, quum, Cimbris et Teutonis a Caio Mario pulsus, non minorem laudem exercitus, quam ipse imperator, meritus videbatur: factum etiam nuper in Italia servili tumultu, quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina, quam a nobis accepissent, sublevarent. Ex quo judicari posset, quantum haberet in se boni constantia; propterea quodd, quos aliquamdiu inermes sine causa timuissent, hos postea armatos ac *victores* superâssent. Denique hos esse eosdem,

quibuscum sæpenumero Helvetii congressi, non solùm in suis sed etiam in illorum finibus, plerumque superârint, qui tamen pares esse nostro exercitu non potuerint. Siquos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos, si quærerent, reperire posse, diuturnitate belli defatigatis Gallis, Ariovistum, quum multos menses castris se ac paludibus tenuisset, neque sui potestatem fecisset, desperantes jam de pugnâ et dispersos subito adortum, magis ratione et consilio, quàm virtute, vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac, ne ipsum quidem sperare, nostros exercitûs capi posse. Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itinerum conferrent, facere arroganter, quum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut præscribere viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ; frumentum Sequanos, Leucos, Lingonas subministrare; jamque esse in agris frumenta matura: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatuuros. Quod non fore dicto audientes milites, neque signa laturi dicantur, nihil se eâ re commoveri: scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut, male re gestâ, fortunam defuisse; aut, aliquo facinore comperto, avaritiam esse conjunctam. Suam innocentiam perpetuâ vitâ, felicitatem Helvetiorum bello, esse perspectam. Itaque se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repræsentaturum, et proximâ nocte de quartâ vigiliâ castra moturum, ut quàm primùm intelligere posset, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. Quodd si;

præterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum solâ decimâ legione iturum, de quâ non dubitaret; sibi que eam prætoriam cohortem futuram." Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem confidebat maximè.

XLI. Hac oratione habitâ, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, princepsque decima legio, per tribunos militum, ei gratias egit, quòd de se optimum iudicium fecisset; seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquæ legiones, per tribunos militum et primorum ordinum centuriones, egerunt, uti Cæsari satisfacerent: "Se neque unquam dubitâsse, neque timuisse, neque de summâ belli suum iudicium, sed imperatoris, esse existimavisse." Eorum satisfactione acceptâ, et itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut millium amplius quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quartâ vigiliâ, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris millibus passuum quatuor et viginti abesse.

XLII. Cognito Cæsaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: "Quod antea de colloquio postulâisset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propius accessisset: seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare." Non respuit conditionem Cæsar: jamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, quum id, quod antea petenti denegâisset, ultro polliceretur;

magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis Populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis postulatis, fore, uti pertinaciā desisteret. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, quum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret; "Vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret: aliā ratione se non esse venturum." Cæsar, quòd neque colloquium interpositā causā tolli volebat, neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatu committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eò legionarios milites legionis decimæ, cui quàm maximè confidebat, imponere, ut præsidium quàm amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod quum fieret, non irridicule quidam ex militibus decimæ legionis dixit: "Plus, quàm pollicitus esset, Cæsarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis prætoriae loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum rescribere."

XLIII. Planities erat magna, et in eā tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus æquo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eò, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat, passibus ducentis ab eo tumulo constituit. Item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ex equis ut colloquerentur et, præter se, denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eò ventum est. Cæsar, initio ora-

tionis, sua Senatūsque in eum beneficia commemoravit, “quòd rex appellatus esset a Senatu, quòd amicus, quòd munera amplissima missa : quam rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui” docebat : “illum, quum neque aditum, neque causam postulandi justam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate suā ac Senatūs ea præmia consequutum.” Docebat etiam, “quān veteres, quānque justæ causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent ; quæ Senatūs consulta, quoties, quānque honorifica in eos facta essent : ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principatum Ædui tenuissent, priūs etiam quān nostram amicitiam appetissent : Populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratiā, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse : quod vero ad amicitiam Populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi, quis pati posset?” Postulavit deinde eadem, quæ legatis in mandatis dederat, “ne aut Æduis, aut eorum sociis bellum inferret ; obsides redderet : si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos ampliūs Rhenum transire pateretur.”

XLIV. Ariovistus ad postulata Cæsaris pauca respondit ; de suis virtutibus multa prædicavit. “Transisse Rhenum sese, non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis ; non sine magnā spe, magnisque præmiis, domum propinquosque reliquisse : sedes habere in Galliā, ab ipsis concessas ; obsides ipsorum voluntate datos ; stipend-

ium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint; non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno prælio fusas ac superatas esse; si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum sese decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod suâ voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. Amicitiam Populi Romani sibi ornameto et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere, idque se eâ spe petisse. Si per Populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, et deditiæ subtrahantur, non minùs libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani amicitiam, quàm appetierit. Quòd multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam transducatur, id se sui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ causâ facere; ejus rei testimonium esse, quòd, nisi rogatus, non venerit, et quòd bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit. Se priùs in Galliam venisse, quàm Populum Romanum. Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi Romani Galliæ provinciæ fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo jure se interpellaremus. Quòd fratres a Senatu Æduos appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum, neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, neque bello Allobrogum proximo Æduos Romanis auxilium tulisse, neque ipsos in his con-

tentionibus, quas Ædui secum et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio Populi Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatā Cæsarem amicitia, quodd exercitum in Galliā habeat, sui opprimendi causā habere. Qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum: quodd si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque Populi Romani gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuntios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere posset. Quodd si decessisset, ac liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remuneraturum, et, quæcumque bella geri vellet, sine ullo ejus labore et periculo confecturum."

XLV. Multa ab Cæsare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset, et "neque suam, neque Populi Romani consuetudinem pati, uti optime meritos socios desereret: neque se judicare Galliam potiùs esse Ariovisti, quàm Populi Romani. Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus Populus Romanus ignovisset, neque in provinciam redegisset, neque stipendium imposuisset. Quodd si antiquissimum quodque tempus spectari oporteret, Populi Romani justissimum esse in Galliā imperium: si judicium Senatùs observari oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam, quam bello victam suis legibus .uti voluisset."

XLVI. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari



nuntiatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumultum accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem fecit, seque ad suos recepit; suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, quā arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Galliâ Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecisse, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset: multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est.

XLVII. Biduo post Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legatos mittit “velle se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi coeptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret; aut, si id minùs vellet, ex suis aliquem ad se mitteret.” Colloquendi Cæsari causa visa non est; et eo magis, quòd pridie ejus diei Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum, et hominibus feris objecturum, existimabat. Commodissimum visum est, Caium Valerium Procillum, Caii Valerii Caburi filium, summā virtute et humanitate adolescentem—cujus pater a Caio Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat—et propter fidem et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam, quā multā jam

Ariovistus longinquâ consuetudine utebatur, et quòd in eo peccandi Germanis causa non esset, ad eum mittere, et Marcum Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His mandavit, ut, quæ diceret Ariovistus, cognoscerent et ad se referrent. Quos quum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo præsentē, conclamavit: "Quid ad se venirent? An speculandi causâ?" Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas conjecit.

XLVIII. Eodem die castra promovit, et millibus passuum sex a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie ejus diei præter castra Cæsaris suas copias transduxit, et millibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, eo consilio, uti frumento commeatuque, qui ex Sequanis et Æduis supportaretur, Cæsarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus prælio contendere ei potestas non deesset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit; equestri prælio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo se Germani exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex: totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos, suae salutis causâ, delegerant. Cum his in præliis versabantur, ad hos se equites recipiebant: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant: si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumsistebant: si quò erat longiùs prodeundum, aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat horum exercitatione celer-

itas, ut, jubis equorum sublevati, cursum adæquarent.

XLIX. Ubi eum castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutiùs commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani consederant, circiter passūs sexcentos ab eis, castris idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici instructā ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passūs sexcentos, uti dictum est, aberat. Eò circiter hominum numero sexdecim millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, quæ copię nostros perterrerent et munitione prohiberent. Nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum: quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

L. Proximo die, instituto suo, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paulumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit, hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quæreretur Cæsar, quam ob rem Ariovistus prælio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quòd

apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiæ eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrùm prælium committi ex usu esset, necne: eas ita dicere, "Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam prælio contendissent."

LI. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar præsidio utrisque castris, quod satis esse visum est, reliquit; omnes alarios in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit—quòd minùs multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat—ut ad speciem alariis uteretur. Ipse, triplici instructâ acie, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessariò Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt, generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusios, Suevos, omnemque aciem suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in fugâ relinqueretur. Eò mulieres imposuerunt, quæ in prælium proficiscentes milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

LII. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quæstorem præfecit, uti eos testes suæ quisque virtutis haberet. Ipse a dextro cornu, quòd eam partem minimè firmam hostium esse animum adverterat, prælium commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis, comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, *celeriter ex consuetudine suâ phalange factâ, im-*

petūs gladiatorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent, et scuta manibus revellerent, et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro còrnu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset Publius Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat—quòd expeditior erat, quàm hi qui inter aciem versabantur—tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

LIII. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque priùs fugere destiterunt, quàm ad flumen Rhenum, millia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta, pervenerint. Ibi perpauci aut, viribus confisi, transnatare contenderunt, aut, lintribus inventis, sibi salutem repperunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, eā profugit: reliquos omnes consequuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duæ fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueva natione, quam ab domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Galliā duxerat, a fratre missam; utræque in eā fugā perierunt. Duæ filiæ harum, altera occisa, altera capta est. Caius Valerius Procillus, quum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem, hostes equitatu persequentem, incidit. Quæ quidem res Cæsari non minorem, quàm ipsa victoria, voluptatem attulit; quòd hominem honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus

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hostium, sibi restitutum videbat, neque ejus citate de tantâ voluptate et gratulatione quic fortuna deminuerat. Is, se præsentē, de sortibus consultum dicebat, utrū igni statim aretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur: se beneficio se esse incolumem. Item Marcus M repertus et ad eum reductus est.

LIV. Hoc prælio trans Rhenum nuntiato, qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti runt: quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum inc perterritos insequuti, magnum ex his numeru ciderunt. Cæsar, unā æstate duobus mæ bellis confectis, maturiùs paulo, quàm tempu postulabat, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitu duxit: hibernis Labienum præposuit: ipse in iorem Galliam ad conventūs agendos profectu

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act. . . active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl. ablative.	m. masculine.
acc. accusative.	n. or neut. . . neuter.
acc. to . . . according to.	nom. nominative
adj. adjective.	num. numeral.
adv. adverb.	obsol. . . . obsolete.
c = cum. . . with.	ord. ordinal.
cf. = confer compare.	P. or part. . . participle.
comm. gen. common gender.	Pa. participial adj.
comp. . . . comparative degree.	pass. passive.
conj. conjunction.	perf. perfect.
contr. . . . contracted.	pers. person, personal.
dat. dative.	pluperf. . . pluperfect.
def. defect. . defective.	plur. plural.
dem. demonstr. demonstrative.	pos. positive degree.
dep. deponent.	poss. possessive.
desid. . . . desiderative	prep. preposition.
dissyll. . . . dissyllable.	pres. present.
esp. especially.	prob. probably.
etym. etymology.	pron. pronoun.
f. feminine.	[§] paragraph in Pub-
fold followed.	lic Schools Latin
fr. from.	Primer.
freq. frequentative.	rel. relative.
fut. future.	Sans. Sanscrit.
gen. genitive.	semi-dep. . . semi-deponent.
gov. governing.	sing. singular.
Gr. Greek.	subj. subjunctive.
imperf. . . . imperfect.	sup. superlative; supine.
inch. inchoative.	trisyll. . . . trisyllable.
ind. or indic. indicative.	t. t. technical term.
indecl. . . . indeclinable.	uncontr. . . . uncontracted.
indef. indefinite.	v. a. verb active.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	v. dep. . . . verb deponent.
intens. . . . intensive.	v. n. verb neuter.
interj. . . . interjection.	voc. vocative.
interrog. . . interrogative. . .	= equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see **ab**.

ab (**ā**), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from*.—2. *On the side of; in the direction of*.—3. *Of, or from, a person to whom a request, etc., is made*.—4. *On, at, in*.—5. *Of the agent*: *By* [akin to Gr. *ἀπ-ό*; Sans. *ap-a*].

abditus, a um, P. perf. pass. of **abdo**.

ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dōre, 3. v. a. [**āb**, "away"; do, "to put"]; ("To put away or remove"; hence) 1. *To hide, conceal*.—2. With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide, or conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—Fold. by *in* with Acc.: *To go into a place and hide one's self*; ch. 12.—Pass.: **ab-dor**, dītus sum, dī.

ab-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-ēre, 3. v. a. [**āb**, "away"; dūco, "to lead"]; *To lead away*.—Pass.: **ab-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

abfuturus, a, um, P. fut. of **absum**;—at ch 36 supply **esse** with **abfuturum**.

abs-ens, entis, Pa. [**abs-um**, "to be absent"]; *Absent*.

abs-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. n. [for **abs-tēnēo**; fr. **abs** (=ab), "from"; tēnēo, "to hold"]; ("To hold one's self from or away from"; hence) *To refrain, abstain*.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [**āb**, "away"; sum, "to be"]; 1. *To be away; to be absent or distant*;—at ch. 41 with Abl. of space: *millibus passuum quatuor et viginti abesse*.—2. *To be wanting*.—With Dat. of person: *To be wanting to a person; i.e. to be of no aid, or service, to one*.

ac; see **atque**.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-cēdo**; fr. **ad**, "to"; cēdo, "to go"]; 1. *To go to or up to; to draw near, approach*.—2. *To be added*.

acceptus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **accipio**.—2. Pa.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)] *Agreeable, or acceptable, to*:—**acceptus plebi**, (*agreeable, etc., to the people*; i.e.) *popular*.

accessissem, pluperf. subj. of **accēdo**.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-cādo**; fr. **ād**, "upon"; cādo, "to fall"]; ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass*.

ac-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for **ad-cāpio**; fr. **ād**, "to"; cāpio, "to take"]; ("To take to" one's self; hence) *To receive*.—Pass.: **ac-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

ac-curro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for **ad-**

curro; fr. *ād*, "to"; curro, "to run"] With *ad*: *To run to or up to; to hasten up to.*

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *ad-caus o*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *caus-a*, "a judicial process"] ("To bring to a judicial process"; hence) 1. *To accuse, arraign, bring to trial.*—2. *To complain of, chide, blame, reproach.*—Pass.: **ac-cūs-or**, ātus sum, āri.

āc-ies, īsi, f. [AC, root of *āc-ūo*, "to sharpen"] ("An edge or sharp edge"; hence) 1. Of the eyes: *Keen glance or look; keenness.*—2. Milit. t. t.: a. *Order, or line, of battle*:—*tertia acies*, the rear-guard or van:—*aciem instruere*, to draw up the line of battle.—b. *An army in order of battle.*

ācr-iter, adv. [ācor, *acr-is*, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.*

ād, prep. gl. acc.: 1. *To, towards.*—2. *Up to.*—3. *At, by, near to.*—4. *To the number of.*—5. *For the sake of appearances, etc.*; ch. 51.—6. With Gerund and Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, in order to.*

ād-sequo, sequāvi, sequātum, sequāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; sequo, "to make equal"] ("To make equal to" something; hence) *To bring to an equality*:—*cursum adaequare*, (to bring their running to an equality with that of the horses; hence) *to keep pace with them*;—ch. 48.

ād-āmo, āmāvi, āmātum, āmāre, 1. v. a. [ād, to denote "commencement"; āmo, "to love"] *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for.*

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, ducēre, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead to or up, to bring up.*—2. *To prompt, move, induce.*—Pass.: **ad-dūcor**, ductus sum, duci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *addūco*.

ād-ēquitō, ēquitāvi, ēquitātum, ēquitāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; equito, "to ride"] With *ad*: *To ride to or towards; to ride up.*

ād-hībēo, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for *ād-hābēo*; fr. *ad*, "at"; hābēo, "to have"] ("To have at" at a place; hence, "to bring to"; hence) *To summon, send for*:—*adhibere in concilium*, to summon to a council.—Pass.: **ād-hībēor**, hībītus sum, hībēri.

ādhibētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *adhibeo*.

ādī-tus, tūs, m. [ādēo, "to go to," through root ADI] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ad, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"] *To wonder or be astonished.*

admissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *admittor*.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [ad, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow" a person, etc., "to go to" a place, etc.; hence) Of a horse as Object: *To give the reins to*:—*equo admisso*, (his horse having the reins given to it; i.e.) *at full gallop.*—Pass.: **ad-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ādōlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. and pa. of *adolesc-o*, "to grow up," used as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A young person of either sex; a youth.*

ād-ōrior, ortus sum, ōriri, 4. v. dep. [ād, "against"; ōrior, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

ādortus, a, um, P. perf. of *adorior*.

adsci-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a. inch. [adsci-o, "to take to

one's self knowingly; to admit"]
To take to one's self; to unite, join.

ad-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [ād, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, etc.; hence) *To be present; to be at hand.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advēn-
 to, "to come to"] ("A coming
 to" a person or thing; hence,
 the act being regarded as com-
 plete) *Arrival.*

adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for
 advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to
 turn towards"] ("Turned to-
 wards"; hence, "hostile, ad-
 verse"; hence) *Unfavourable,*
unsuccessful.

ad-vertō, verti, versum,
 vertēre, 3. v. a. [ād, "towards";
 verto, "to turn"] ("To turn
 towards"; hence, either alone or
 with animum) *To observe, re-*
cognize, perceive by directing the
mind towards an object; ch. 52.

ædifici-um, ii, n. [ædific-o,
 "to build"] *A building of any*
kind.

Ædii, ōrum, m. plur. *The*
Ædii; a people of Gallia Celtica,
in the modern Departments of
Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône et
Loire, and Rhône. — In Sing.: Ædiius, i, m. One of the Ædii;
an Æduan.

Ædiius, i; see *Ædii*.

ægrissime; see *ægre*.

ægr-o, adv. [æger, ægr-i,
 "feeble, sick"] ("After the
 manner of the æger"; hence)
With difficulty or effort; with much
ado, scarcely. ~~Comp.~~ (Comp.: ægr-
 lus); Sup.: æger-rime.

Æmilius, ii, m. *Æmilius*
(Lucius); an officer in command
of a decuria of Gallic cavalry;
see decurio.

æquātus, a, um, P. perf.
 pass. of *æquo*.

æqu-itas, itātis, f. [æqu-us,
 "even"; also, "just"] ("The
 quality of the æquus"; hence)

1. *Evenness.* — 2. *Justice, fair-*
ness.

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
 [æqu-us, "equal"] ("To make
 æquus"; hence) *To make, or*
render, equal; to equalize. — Pass.:
æqu-or, ātus sum, āri.

æquus, a, um, adj. ("Per-
 taining to one kind, nature,"
 etc.; hence) *Equal* [akin to Sans.
 ekas, "one"].

æst-tas, tātis, f. ("The burn-
 ing season"; hence) *Summer*
 [akin to aīθ-ω, "to burn"].

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
 of *afficio*.

af-fēro, attūli, allātum, af-
 ferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero; fr. ād,
 "to"; fēro, "to bring"] 1. *To*
bring, take, or carry to or up to. —
 2. *To cause, occasion, impart;*
at ch. 53 with Dat. of person [§ 106,
a]. — Pass.: af-fēror, allātus
sum, afferri.

af-ficio, fēcī, fectum, ficēre,
 3. v. a. [for ad-facio; fr. ad,
 "to"; fācio, "to do"] ("To
 do" something "to" a person
 or thing; hence) *To treat or use*
either well or ill. — When folld.
 by Acc. of person or thing and
 Abl. of thing, the phrase is
 usually rendered by a verb or
 verbal expression akin to the
 Lat. Abl.: e. g. afficere aliquem
 dolore, *to grieve or annoy one,* and
 in Pass. construction, affici
 dolore, *to be grieved or annoyed;*
 so, supplicio, *to punish,* and in
 Pass. construction, *to be punished;*
 see ch. 2 and ch. 27. — Pass.:
af-ficior, fectus sum, fici.

affin-itas, itātis, f. [affin-is,
 "a kinsman or relation by mar-
 riage"] ("The state, or con-
 dition, of the affinis"; hence)
Relationship by marriage; kin-
ship, connexion.

āgendus, a, um, Gerundive
 of *ago*.

āger, āgri, m.: 1. *A field.*

land.—2. Plur.: *The fields, the country*.—3. *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *agr-as*, Gr. *ἀγρός*; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grādīor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for ad-grādīor; fr. *ād*, "to"; grādīor, "to step"] ("To step to"; hence, "to approach"; hence) In a hostile sense: *To attack, assault, assail*.

aggressus, a, um, P. perf. of aggređior.

ag-men, mēnis, n. [āg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence) Milit. t.t.:

1. *An army on march, a column*:—primum agmen, (*the first part of an army on march, i.e.*) *the van or van-guard*;—novissimum agmen, (*the rear or rear-guard*; ch. 15.—2. *March, line of march, etc.*:—Of troops: agmen claudere, *to close the line of march, i.e. to bring up the rear*; ch. 25.

āgo, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a. ("To put, or set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, effect*.

—2. Without Object.: *To treat, speak, deliberate*; ch. 13.—3. With ut and Subj.: *To aim at doing, etc.; to endeavour or strive to do, etc.*—4. With gratias: *To give or return thanks, to thank*.—

5. Of a court of justice, etc.: *To hold*.—Pass.: āgor, actus sum, āgi [Gr. *ἄγω*].

ālacr-itas, itātis, f. [ālācer, alacr-is, "eager"] ("The quality, or state, of the alacer"; hence) *Eagerness, ardour, alacrity*.

āl-āryus, āria, ārium, adj. [āl-a, "a wing" of an army] *Of, or belonging to, or on the wings of an army*.—As Subst.: ālārī, ōrum, m. plur., *soldiers in the wing of an army*.

ālī-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [ālī-us, "another"] ("Belonging to the alius"; hence) *Of places: Unsuitable, unfavourable, for an engagement*.

ālīquam-dīu, adv. [aliquam (adv.), "in some degree" (only used in connection with diu and multus); diu, "for a long time"] *For some long, or considerable, time*.

1. **ālīquid**, neut. nom. and acc. Sing. of aliquid.

2. **ālīquid**, adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of aliquid] *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat*.

ālī-quis, quid (Gen.: ālicūjus; Dat.: ālicui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ālī-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something*.—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=some*.

āl-yus, ia, iud (Gen.: ālius; Dat.: āllī), adj.: 1. *Another, other, of many*.—As Subst.: a.: (a) Sing.:

ālīus, ālius, m. *Another person, another*.—(b) Plur.: āllī, ōrum, m. *Other persons, others*.—b. In distributive clauses: (a) Sing.

(either as adj. or subst.): alius . . . alius, one . . . another;—allus, aliā causā illātā, (*one, another cause having been alleged; i.e.*) *one having alleged one cause, another another*; ch. 39.—(b) Plur.:

āllī, . . . āllī, some . . . others. —2. *The remaining, remainder of*.—As Subst.: āllī, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others* [akin to *ἀλλ-ος*].

ālōbrōges, um, m. plur. ("People of another land") *The Allobroges; a people of Gallia Narbonensis* [Celtic word].

āl-o, ūl, itum and tum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain, etc.*—2. *To foster, cherish* [akin to Gr. *ἀλ-θω*, "to make to grow"].

Alp-es, ūm, f. plur. ("The high things," or "the white things") *The Alps; the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland* [akin either to Celtic Alp; "a height or

eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white".

al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen.: altērītus; Dat.: altēri), adj. 1. *The other of two*: alter... alter, *the one... the other*.—As Subst.: altēri, ōrum, m. plur.: *The others*: In distributive clauses: alteri... alteri, *some... others*.—2. *The second*.

altissimū, a, um; see altus.

alt-ītūdo, itūdīnis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the *altus*"; hence) 1. *Height*:—magnā altitudine, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 38.—2. *Depth*.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [al-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, or increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High, lofty*.—2. *Deep*. (Comp. alt-ior); Sup. alt-issimū.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambarri*; a Gallic tribe, closely connected with the Æduli; see ch. 11.

āment-īa, iae, f. [Amens, ament-is, "foolish"] ["The quality of the *amens*"; hence) *Folly, infatuation*.

āmic-ītīa, itīae, f. [āmic-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) 1. *Friendship*.—2. *A league of amity, alliance between nations*.

1. **āmic-īcus**, ica, icum, adj. [am-o, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind*.—As Subst.: āmicus, i, m. *A friend*. (Comp. āmic-ior); Sup. āmic-issimū.

2. **āmicus**, i; see 1. *amicus*.
āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of amitto.

ā-mitto, misi, missum, mitt-ere, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose*.—Pass.: ā-mittor, misus sum, mitti.

am-or, ōris, m. [ām-o, "to love"] *Love*.

Cap. I.

amplius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of amplior, "more extensive"; see amplus] ("More extensively"; hence) *More, further*.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ēo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive*.—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious*. (Comp.: ampl-ior; Sup.: ampl-issimū).

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or: an... an, whether... or; see, also, ne*.

an-ceps, cēpīt-is, adj. [for an-cāpit-s; fr. an (=ambi), "around"; cāput, cāpit-is, "a head"] ("Having a head around, i.e. on the back part"; hence, "double-headed"; hence, "two-fold"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain*.

angust-īa, iarum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the *angustus*"; hence) 1. *Narrowness*.—2. *A defile, pass*.

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, limited, confined*.

anim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertēre, 3. v. a. [ānim-us, "the mind"; adverto, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) 1. *To perceive, observe*; at ch. 32, folld. by Objective clause [§ 156, 3].—2. *To chastise, punish*.—Phrase: animadvertēre in aliquem, *to inflict punishment on one*; ch. 19.

ān-īmus, īmi, m. ("The rational soul, or intellectual principle" in man; hence) 1. *Mind*:—animū advertēre = anim-adverto, no. 1, ch. 24, etc.

—esse in animo, (*to be in one's mind*, i.e.) *to purpose*, ch. 7, etc.
—2. *Feelings*.—3. *Disposition*:—*bono animo*, Abl. of quality [§ 115]: (*of good disposition*, i.e.) *well disposed*; ch. 6.—4. *Courage, spirit, heart*.

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year*:—*multos annos*, ch. 3, Acc. of duration of time; so, also, *complures annos*, ch. 18 [§ 102, (1)] [akin to Sans. root *AM*, "to go"; *am-ati*, "time"; also to Gr. *ἐν-ρος* = *ἐν-ταυτός*, "a year"].

ann-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [*ann-us*, "a year"] ("Pertaining to an *annus*"; hence) 1. *Yearly, annual*.—2. In adverbial force: *Annually, year by year*.

ante, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously*:—*paucis ante diebus*, *a few days before*, ch. 18.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. *ἀντί*, "over against"].

ant-ēa, adv. [prob. for *ant-eam*; fr. *ant-e*, "before"; *eam*, acc. sing. fem. of pron. *is*, "this, that"] ("Before this or that time") *Formerly, previously, once*.

ant-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [*ant-e*, "before"] ("Belonging to *antē*"; hence) *Former, ancient, old*. **ant-** (Comp.: *antiqu-ior*); Sup.: *antiqu-issimus*.

āper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*āper-īo*, "to uncover"] 1. *Uncovered, unprotected, exposed*.—2. Of places: *Open, clear*. **āper-** (Comp.: *āpert-ior*); Sup.: *āpert-issimus*.

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *appello*.

ap-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre [for *ad-pell-o*; fr. *ad*, "towards"; *pell-o*, "to bring"] 1. v. a. (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him; etc.; hence) 1. With

second acc. [§ 99]: *To call a person something*.—2. Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, a]: *To be called or named*.—Pass.: **ap-pell-or**, ātus sum, āri.

appetisse, for *appetisise*, perf. inf. of *appeto*.

appetissem, for *appetissem*, pluperf. subj. of *appeto*.

ap-pēto, pētīvi or pētīi, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-pēto*; fr. *ād*, "to or towards"; *pēto*, "to seek or go to"] ("To seek, or go, to or towards"; hence) *To seek or strive after; to endeavour to get or obtain*.

1. **Aprī-lis**, lis, m. contracted from *Apérilis*; fr. *āpērī-o*, "to open"] ("The opening thing"; hence) The month of *April*; in which the earth opens itself for fertility.—As Adj. *Of April*.

2. **Aprī-lis**, adj.; see 1. *Aprilis*. **āp-ud**, prep. gov. acc. [prob. obsol. *āp-o*, *āp-īo*, "to lay hold of"] 1. *With, near to*.—2. *Among*.

Aquīlīa, æ, f. *Aquileia*; a town of Upper Italy.

Aquītāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aquitani*; a people of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquītān-īa**, īa, f. *Aquitania*; the country of the Aquitani.

Aquitania, æ; see *Aquitani*. **Arar**, āris, m. The *Arar* (otherwise called *Sauconna*, whence the modern name *Saône*; a river of Gaul).

arbītr-ūm, īi, n. [*arbīter*, *arbītr-i*, "one who treats a thing according to his own will; a master," etc.] ("The thing belonging to an *arbiter*"; hence) *Will, pleasure, free-will, etc.*

arbītr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*arbīter*, *arbītr-i*, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbiter*"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

arcessitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arcesso.

ar-ces-so, sivi, situm, sēre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ces-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, or come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for*, etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, situs sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj) siri.

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus*; a German king defeated by Cæsar.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. āp-ω, "to adapt"].

armātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of armo.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. [arm-a, "arms, equipments," etc.] 1. *To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm*.—2. *To equip, fit out, furnish*.—Pass.: **armor**, ātus sum, āri.

arrōgan-ter, adv. [for arrogan-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogant-is, "arrogant"] ("After the manner of the arrogans"; hence) *Arrogantly, presumptuously*.

arrōgan-ti-a, iæ, f. [arrōgans, arrōgan-tis, "arrogant"] ("The quality of the arrogans"; hence) *Arrogance, presumption*.

Arverni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Arverni*; a people of Gaul inhabiting that part of the country which is now called Auvergne.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) *A castle, citadel, fortress*.

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ad, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, ascend*.

ascen-sus, sūs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] ("An ascending"; hence) *An ascent*.

āt, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. *ār ap*, "but"].

at-que (contr. **ac**), conj. [for adque; fr. ād, denoting "addition"; quē, "and"] 1. *And also; and*.—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: *Than*.—3. After words denoting similarity, etc.: *As, with*.

at-tingo, tigi, tactum, ting-ere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ād, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) *To touch on, border upon*.

attūli, perf. ind. of affero.

attūlissem, pluperf. subj. of affero.

auctōr-itas, itātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, etc., of the auctor"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight of character, influence, authority*.

auc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-ō, "to increase"] ("Increased"; hence) *Great, distinguished, etc.* **Comp.** **auct-ior**.

audāc-i-a, iæ, f. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the audax"; hence) *Boldness*.

audāc-i-us; see audacter.

audac-ter, adv. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] *Boldly*. **Comp.** **audāc-i-us**, (Sup. **audac-issime**).

audēo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi dep. *To dare, or venture, to do something*.

audiens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of audio.—2. Pa.: With Dat. (§ 106, (4)) *Obedient to*.

aud-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear* [akin to αῦς (= oīs), αὐ-ός, "an ear"].

augēo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment*.—

Pass.: **augēor**, auctas sum, **augēri** [akin to *avērw*].

Aulus, i, m. *Aulus*; a Roman name.

aut, conj. Or:—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*.

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand*.—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *av-ēp*].

auxil-ium, ii, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. *auxil-is* (= *aug-sil-is*, fr. *aug-ēo*, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour*: *auxilium ferre, to bring help or succour*.—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops or forces; auxiliaries*.

āvar-itia, itlæ, f. [*āvar-us*, "avaricious"] ("The quality of the *avarus*"; hence) *Avarice, covetousness*.

āversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *averto*.

ā-verto, verti, versum, vēt-ēre, 3. v. a. [*ā*, "away"; *verto*, "to turn"] 1. *To turn away*:—*aversus hostis, an enemy (turned away, i.e. with his back towards one, or) in retreat*.—2. *To turn aside, divert*:—*avertere iter ab, (to turn aside one's march from; i.e.) to cease to follow, etc.*—Pass.: **a-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

āvus, i, m. *A grandfather*.

barbārus, i, m. [*barbarus* (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian*.

Belgæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ*; a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.

bellandī, Gerund in di from *bello*.

bellīc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [*bellīc-us*, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial*.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.

[*bell-um*, "war"] *To wage war; to war*.

b-ellum, ellī, n. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *dūo*, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare*:—*bellum inferre, to make war; with Dat. [§ 106, a] to make war upon*:—*bellum gerere, to wage, or carry on, war*.

bēnē-fīc-ium, ii, n. [for *bēnē-fāc-ium*, fr. *bene*, "well"; *fāc-īo*, "to do"] ("A doing well to one; hence) *Kindness, favour, benefit*.

Bibracte, is, n. *Bibracte* (afterwards called *Augustodunum*, now *Autun*); the chief town of the *Ædui*.

bidu-um, i, n. [*bidū-us* (for *bi-dī-vus*, fr. *bī* (= *bis*), "twice"; *dī-es*, "a day"), "pertaining to two days"] *A space, or period, of two days; two days*.

biennī-um, i, n. [*biennī-us* (for *bi-ann-ius*, fr. *bī* (= *bis*), "twice"; *ann-us*, "a year"), "pertaining to two years"] *A space, or period, of two years; two years*.

bīpartīt-o, adv. [*bīpartīt-us*, "divided into two parts"] *In two divisions*.

Bitūriges, um, m. plur. *The Bituriges*; a people of Gallia Aquitania. The chief town was *Avaricum* (now *Bourges*).

Boii, ōrum, n. plur. *The Boii*; a people of Gallia *Lugdunensis*.

bōn-itas, itātis, f. [*bōn-us*, "good"] ("The quality of the *bōnus*"; hence) *The good, or superior, quality, of a thing; goodness, excellence*.

bōnum, i, n.; see *bonus*, no. 3.

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good* in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. *Kind, favourable*:—*bono animo in populum Rom.*

anum, of favourable disposition, or favourably disposed, towards the Roman people, ch. 6 [§ 115].—**3.** Profitable, advantageous, serviceable.—As Subst.: **bonum**, i, n. Advantage, profit, etc.
brāchium, ii, n. An arm [akin to *βραχίον*].
brevis, e, adj. In time: Short, brief [akin to *βραχ-ús*].

Cabūrus, i, m. *Caburus* (*Caius Valerius*); a Gallic chieftain who had obtained the gift of Roman citizenship (*civitas*) from Caius Valerius Flaccus; ch. 49.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n.: 1. To fall, fall down.—2. To fall dead, die [akin to Sans. root *QAD*, "to fall"].

Cæsar, āris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, and afterwards the first Roman emperor, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. *keṣa*, "hair"].

Caius, ii, m. *Caius*; a Roman prænomen.

cālāmītas, ātis, f. Misfortune, disaster, calamity.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpere, 3. v. a.: 1. To take in the widest sense of the term:—capere initium, (to take a beginning; i.e.) to begin, commence;—capere plus doloris, (to take more grief; i.e.) to be more grieved.—2. Of arms: To take up.—3. Of a place: To reach, arrive at.—Pass.: cāpior, captus sum, cāpi.

captiv-us, i, m. [captiv-us (fr. *cāpio*, "to take"), "taken prisoner"] ("One taken prisoner"; hence) A prisoner, captive.

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of capio.

cāp-ut, Itis, n.: 1. The head.—2. A person, man, etc. [akin to Sans. *kap-dīa*, Gr. *κεφ-αλή*].

carrus, i, m. A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads.

Cassianus, a, um; see Cassius.

Cassius, ii, m. *Cassius*; the name of a Roman family of distinction; esp. Caius Cassius Longinus, slain during his consulship in a war with the Helvetii.—Hence, **Cassī-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Cassius*; *Cassian*:—Cassianum bellum, the Cassian war; i.e. the war of Caius Cassius Longinus with the Helvetii; ch. 13.

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for *caster-lum*; fr. *castrum*, *cast(e)r-i*] A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.

Casticus, i, m. *Casticus*; a son of Catamantaledes.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. A camp or encampment, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for *skad-trum*; akin to Sans. root *SKAD*, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cād-o*, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) Chance, accident.

Cātāmantālēdes, i, m. *Catamantaledes*; a Gaul who for many years was sovereign of the Sequani; ch. 3.

cātēna, æ, f. A chain, fetter.

Cātūrīges, um, m. plur. *The Caturiges*; a Gallic people, living in what is now Dauphiné.

causa, æ, f.: 1. A cause, reason:—causam inferre, to advance, or allege, a reason.—2. A cause in law:—causam dicere, to plead a cause.—3. Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. or Gerund in dñ: For the purpose of; on account of.

cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, cāvēre

2. v. n. *To be on one's guard; to take care or precaution.*

cēlēr-ītas, ītātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the celer"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cēlēr-īter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.* **Comp.**: cēlēr-īus; Sup.: cēlēr-rīme.

Celtæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Cells; the great parent-stock of the people of Northern Europe; with the Romans, in a more restricted sense, the people of Southern Gaul.*

censō, ūi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. Of the senate: *To decree, resolve, ordain*;—at ch. 35, folld. by uti with Subj.

cen-sus, sus, m. [for cens-sus, fr. cens-ō, "to make a return of property" for assessment] ("A registering and rating" of Roman citizens; "a census"; hence) *An enumeration taken of the Helvetii by Cæsar's order*; ch. 29.

Centrōnes, um, m. plur. *The Centrones; a people of Gaul.*

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan*; Gr. *ἑκατόν*].

centūrī-o, ōnis, m. [centūrī-a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies] ("One having—i.e. commanding—a centuria") *A centurion.*

certior, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. Phrases: a. *Certiozem facere, (to make very sure, i.e.) to inform.*—b. *Certior fieri, (to be made very sure or certain, i.e.) to be informed.* **Comp.**: cert-ior; Sup.: cert-issimus.

c-ētēri, ētēra, ētēra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of.*—As

Subst.: cētēri, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest.*

cībārī-a, ōrum, adj. [cībārī-us (cībus, "food"), "pertaining to food"] ("Things pertaining to food"; hence) *Provisions, victuals, food.*

Cimbērius, ūi, m. *Cimberius*; a chief of the Suevi, who, in conjunction with his brother Nasua, attempted to cross the Rhine into Gaul, at the head of the people of a hundred cantons; ch. 37.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cimbri*; a people of Northern Germany [Gallic word="Robbers"].

cingo, cinxī, cinctum, cing-ēre, 3. v. a. Of places as Objects: *To surround, encircle, inclose.*

circīnus, ī, m. *A pair of compasses* [κίρκινος].

circ-īter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] Of number: *About, near, nearly.*

circūī-tus, tūs, m. [circūō, "to go around," through true root CIRCUI] ("A going around"; hence) *A circuit, compass, circuitous route.*

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) 1. *Around, round about, all round.*—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood of.*

circumdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumdo.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose, etc.*—Pass.: **circum-dor**, dātus sum, dāri.

circum-dūco, duxī, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; dūco, "to lead"] (Of persons: "To lead around"; of things) *To draw around.*—

Pass.: circum-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

circumductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumduco.

circum-sisto, stēti, no sup., sistere, 3. v. n. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around.*

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence)

With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, enclose on all sides, beset.*—Pass.: circum-vēnior, ventus sum, vēniri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenio.

citer, tra, trum, adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis, "on this side"] *On this side, hither.* 35 Comp.: citēr-lor; (Sup. citimur).

citērior, us; see citer.

cit-ra, prep. gov. acc. [citer, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

citr-o, adv. [id.] *Hither*;—only in connection with ultro; *hither and thither, to and fro.*

civ-itas, itātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a civis"; hence) 1. *Citizenship.*—2. *A state, commonwealth.*

clau-do, ei, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To shut, shut up.*—2. *To close, end, finish*:—claudere agmen, (*to close the line of march, i. e.*) *to bring up the rear* [root CLU, akin to κλει-ω, "to shut"].

cli-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. cli ēo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

Cneius, ii, m. *Cneius*; a Roman name.

cōacturus, a, um, P. fut. of cogo.

cōactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cogo.

cōēgi, perf. ind. of cogo.

co-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēm-ēre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to buy"] *To buy up, buy, purchase.*

cōep-īo, i, tum, ēre and īsse, 3. v. n. and a. [contracted fr. co-āpio; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; āpio, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To begin to do, etc.*—Perf. pass.: cōeptus, etc., sum.

cōeptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōeplo.

cō-ercēo, ercēi, ercētum, erc-ēre, 2. v. a. [for co-arcēo; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; arcēo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) *To restrain, hold in check, etc.*—Pass.: cō-ercēor, ercētus sum, ercēri.

cōgītandus, a, um, Gerundive of cogito:—cogitandum (esse) sibi, (*that it was to be pondered by them, i. e.*) *that they must ponder or think* [§ 144, 1, and a].

cō-gītō, gītāvi, gītātum, gītāre, 1. v. a. [contr. from co-agito; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; agito, "to put in motion"] ("To put greatly in motion"; hence) *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to ponder, reflect upon, think.*

cognītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendus, a, um, Gerundive of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscere, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about.*—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know.*—3. *To examine, investigate, take cognizance of.*—Pass.: co-gnoscor, gnōsci sum, gnōsci.

cognōvĕram, pluperf. ind. of cognosco.

cognōvi, perf. ind. of cognosco.

cōgo, cōgi, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. co-ago; fr. co (=cum), "together"; āgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) 1. *To collect, assemble.*—2. *To force, compel.*—Pass.: cōgor, cōactus sum, cōgi.

cōhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," etc., in a piece; hence) *A cohort*; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cōhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cōhortor.

cōhortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

collātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of confero.

colligātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colligo.

col-ligo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [for con-ligo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; ligo, "to bind or fasten"] ("To bind, or fasten, together"; hence) *To pin together* by means of something driven through two or more things:—scutis colligatis, *when their shields had become pinned together* by the Roman spears driven through them;—ch. 25: the shields were held above the heads of the Gauls and overlapped each other.—Pass.: col-ligor, ligatus sum, ligāri.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collōcāsse, for collocavisse, perf. inf. of colloco.

col-lōco, lōcāvi, lōcātum, lōcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lōco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; lōco, "to place"] 1.: a. *To put, place, or station* any where.

—b. *To place a woman in marriage*; i.e. *to give a woman in marriage*; ch. 18.—2. *To settle persons in a place.*

colloquendi, Gerund in di from colloquor.

collōquĭ-yum, ūi, n. [collōquor, "to confer with"] ("A conferring with"; hence) *A conference.*

col-lōquor, lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lōquor; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lōquor, "to talk"] *To talk together or with a person; to hold a conference, confer with, etc.*

collōquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of collōquor.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, būrĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; BURO (=uro), "to burn"] *To burn up, consume by fire.*

commōs-tus, tūis, m. [commē(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a convey"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

com-mēmōro, mēmōrāvi, mēmōrātum, mēmōrāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mēmōro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate.*

com-mēo, mēāvi, mēātum, mēāre, 1. v. n. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mēo, "to go"] *To go, come, travel, etc., frequently to a place.*

com-mīnus, adv. [com (=cum), "together"; mānus, "hand"] ("Hands together"; hence) *Hand to hand, in close fight or contest.*

commisus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of committo.

committendus, a, um, Gerundive of committo;—at ch. 46, supply esse with committendum [§ 158].

com-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mittere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, commence*. — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust*. — 3. With ut and Subj.: *To give occasion, or cause, that; to effect that*; ch. 13. — 4. *To perpetrate, commit, do, etc., anything wrong*. — Pass.: **com-mittor**, mīssus sum, mitti.

commōd-e, adv. [commod-us, "convenient"] *Conveniently, suitably, readily*.

com-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [com (=cum), "with"; mod-us, "a measure"] ("Having a measure with something else"; hence) *Convenient, suitable*. (Comp.: commōd-ior); Sup.: commōd-issimus.

com-mōn-ē-fācīo, fēcī, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mōn-ēo, "to cause to think"; (e) connecting vowel; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make, or cause, to think greatly"; hence) *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress*.

commōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commoveo.

com-mōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mōvēō, "to move"] 1. *To move greatly or thoroughly*. — 2. *Mentally: To disturb, affect, disquiet*. — 3. Of a battle, etc.: *To bring about, force, etc.* — Pass.: **com-mōvēōr**, mōtus sum, mōvērī.

com-mūnīo, mūnīvi or mūnī, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūnīo, "to fortify"] *To fortify strongly or on all sides*.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (=cum), "together"; perhaps,

mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, general*.

commūtā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [commut(a)-o, "to change entirely"] *A changing, change, alteration*.

commūtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commuto.

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūto, "to change"] *To change wholly, alter*. — Pass.: **com-mūtor**, mūtātus sum, mūtārī.

compārandus, a, um, Gerundive of comparo.

compārātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; pārō, "to bring or put"] ("To bring, or put, together"; hence) 1. *To make or get ready, prepare*. — 2. *To acquire, procure*. — Pass.: **com-pārōr**, pārātus sum, pārārī.

com-pēr-īo, ī, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, or pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn*: — compertum aliquid habere, (to have something found out accurately; i.e.) *to know full well*; ch. 44. — Pass.: **com-pēr-īor**, tus sum, īrī.

compertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comperio.

com-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep. [com (=cum), "with"; plecto, "to entwine"] ("To entwine one's self with" some person or thing; hence) *To embrace, clasp*.

com-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, 6]: *To fill completely or*

entirely with. — Pass.: **com-pleōr**, plētus sum, plēri.

complexus, a, um, P. perf. of **complector**.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūria), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *very many, several*.

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry together, convey, collect*. — Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of **conor**.

cōnā-ta, ōrum, n. plur. (sing. prob. not found) [cōn(a)-or, "to attempt"] *Attempts, endeavours, efforts*.

1. **cōnā-tus**, tūs, m. [id.] *An attempt, endeavour, effort*.

2. **cōnātus**, a, um, P. perf. of **conor**.

concedendus, a, um, Gerundive of **concedo**;—at ch. 7 supply **esse** with **concedendum** [§ 158].

con-cēdo, cēsi, cēsum, cēdere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To grant, allow, yield, concede*. — Impers. pass.: **Concēdi**, *t:at it should be conceded, or allowed*.—2. *To give, or yield, up*.—Pass.: **con-cēdor**, cēsus sum, cēdi.

concessi, perf. ind. of **con-cēdo**.

concessus, a, um, P. perf. of **con-cēdo**.

con-cido, cidi, cīsum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for **con-caedo**; fr. **con** (=cum), in "augmentative" force; **caedo**, "to cut"] ("To cut wholly"; hence) *To cut up, slay, kill, destroy, etc.*

conciliātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **concilio**;—at ch. 3, supply **esse** with **conciliaturum** [§ 158].

concili-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concili-um, "union"] ("To bring into a **concilium**"; hence, "to unite, connect"; hence) *To bring about, procure, gain*.

con-cil-ium, ii, n. [for **concāl-ium**; fr. **con** (=cum), "together"; **cāl-o**, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council*.

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; clāmo, "to cry out"] *To cry out aloud; to exclaim, shout out*.

con-curro, curri (rarely cū-curri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; curro, "to run"] *To run together or in a body*.

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for **concurr-sus**; fr. **concuri-o**, "to run together"] *A running together*.

cond-itio, itionis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State, or condition, of a person*.—2. *An agreement, terms*.

con-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnātum, dōnāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; dōno, "to give" as a present] ("To give, present"; hence) *To forgive, remit, overlook, condone*.

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) *To assemble, collect*.


confectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **conficio**;—at ch. 44, supply **esse** with **confecturum** [§ 158].

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **conficio**.

confērendus, a, um, Gerundive of **confero**.

confēro, contūli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fēro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. *To bear, or bring, together; to collect, gather*.

—b. *To compare*.—2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] ("To bear or bring"; hence) a. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To (bear one's self, etc., i.e.) be-take one's self, etc.*—b. Of a fault, blame, etc.: *To ascribe, attribute, to one; lay to the charge of, throw upon one.*—c. *To put off, defer.*—Pass.: **confēror**, collātus sum, conferri.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for conferc-tus; fr. confercio, "to cram, or press close, together"] ("Crammed, or pressed close, together"; hence) *Crowded together, closely packed.*  (Comp.: confert-lor); Sup.: confert-issimus.

conficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of conficio.

con-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for con-fācio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; fācio, "to do or make"] ("To do, or make, thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To prepare.*—2. *To bring about, accomplish.*—Pass.: **con-ficiōr**, fectus sum, fici.

con-fido, fīsus sum, fidēre, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fido, "to trust"] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, repose confidence in.*

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) 1. *To strengthen, establish, confirm.*—2. *To encourage.*—3. *To assert, affirm, declare;*—at ch. 3, with Objective clause [§ 156, (3)].

confisus, a, um, P. perf. of confido.

con-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradiōr; fr. con (=cum), "together with"; grādior, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) 1. *In a friendly sense: To meet with*

one.—2. In a hostile sense: *To engage, come into collision, fight, etc.*

congressus, a, um, P. perf. of congrēdiōr.

con-jiciēdi, Gerund in di fr. conjicio.

con-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jācio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; jācio, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast.*—2. Of persons: With in catenas: *To throw into chains.*

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite*:—conjungere se, *to unite themselves, effect a junction*; ch. 37.—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

con-jurā-tio, tiōnis, f. [con-jur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy, plot.*

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt.*

con-quiro, quīsvi, quīsitum, quīrēre, 3. v. a. [for con-quāro; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; quāro, "to seek"] *To seek after, or search out, earnestly or carefully.*—Pass.: **con-quīr-or**, quīsitus sum, quīri.

1. **con-sanguī-n-ūs**, ēa, ēum, adj. [con (=cum), denoting "correspondence"; sanguis, sanguis, "blood"] ("Having the same blood"; hence) *Related by blood, akin.*—As Subst.: **con-sanguī-n-ūs**, ēi, m. *A blood-relation, kinsman.*

2. **consanguīn-ūs**, i, m.; see 1. consanguineus.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scisco, "to decree"] With mortem absol. *(To decree death to one's self; i.e.)*

To kill, or destroy, one's self; to commit suicide.

con-sci-us, a, um, adj. [con, "with"; sci-o, "to know"] ("Knowing with" one's self; hence) *Conscious*.

con-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; scribo] ("To write together" in a list, etc.; hence) Of soldiers, etc.: To enrol, enlist, levy.

consen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-io, "to agree"] *Agreement, consent*.

con-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. To follow, follow after.—2. In a hostile sense: To pursue.—3. To obtain.

consēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of consequor.

Considius, īi, m. *Considius*; a Roman well versed in military matters.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) 1. Of troops, etc.: To take one's station; to encamp.—2. To take up an abode, to settle.

consillium, īi, n.: 1. A plan, purpose, design.—2. An assembly; a council of war.

con-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," i. e. "to stand"] 1. To take one's stand; to remain, stand still.—2. Of troops, etc.: a. To take up a position, etc.; to take post, be posted.—b. To halt, make a halt.

consōlātus, a, um, P. perf. of consolor.

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlari, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sōlor, "to comfort"] To comfort, to console.

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspic-io, through true root CONSPIC] ("A seeing"; hence) Sight, view: in conspectu, before the eyes, or in the presence, of some one.

conspicātus, a, um, P. perf. of conspicor.

con-spīcio, spexi, spectrum, spīcere, 3. v. a. [for con-pēcio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spīcio, "to see"] To see, behold, observe.

con-spīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spēc-or; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; SPĒC, root of spec-io, "to see"] To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.

constant-ia, īa, f. [constans, constant-is, "standing firm"] ("A standing firm"; hence) Of character, etc.: Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.

constīti, perf. ind. of consisto.

con-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statūo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, or set, together"; hence) To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle; to post troops, etc.—2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. To put, place, set, station.—b. To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.—c. To fix, appoint, etc.—d. To resolve, determine, decide, etc.—Pass.: **con-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

constītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

consuēram, for consuue-ram, pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

consuērim, perf. subj. of consuesco.

consuē-sco, vi, tum, scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [consuē-o, "to be accustomed"] To accustom one's self:—In perf. tenses, To have got

customed one's self, i.e. to be accustomed or wont.

constāsse, for consuevisse, *perf. and pluperf. inf. consuesco.*

constitūdo, tūdinis, f. [for consuetūdo, fr. consuetus, "accustomed"] ("The state, or quality, of the consuetus"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consul, ūlis, m. *A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.*

consul-ātus, ātis, m. [consul] *The office of a consul; the consulship.*

constilio, ūi, tum, ūre, 3. v. n.: *1. To take counsel, deliberate, consult.—2. Impers. Pass. inf. perf.: Consultum (esse), That counsel was taken, that it was deliberated; ch. 53.*

1. consul-tum, ti, n. [consul-o, "to determine upon"] ("That which is determined upon"; hence) *A resolution, decree:—Sēnātūs consultum (or as one word senatusconsultum), a decree of the senate.*

2. consultum (esse), impers. perf. pass. inf. of consulo.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly or completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) *To annihilate, destroy, bring to nought, waste.* — *Pass.: con-sūmor, sumptus sum, sūmi.*

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consumo.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. n. and a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] *1. [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) a.: (a) Neut.: To make an effort or endeavour; to exert one's self,*

endeavour.—(b) Act.: To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for. — b. With accessory notion of hostility: To strive, contend, struggle, etc.—2. [tendo, "to bend one's way"] To bend one's way, or proceed, eagerly.

conten-tio, tiōnis, f. [for contend-tio; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] *A contention, contest.*

continen-ter, adv. [for continent-er, fr. continens, continent-is, "continuous"] *In time: Continuously, without interruption.*

con-tinēo, tīnī, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for con-tēno; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tenēo, "to hold"] ("To hold, or keep, together"; hence) *1. Of places: In Pass.: To be surrounded, encompassed, or enclosed by.—2. To comprise, occupy.—3. To restrain.* — *Pass.: con-tinēor, tentus sum, tīnēri.*

con-tingo, tīgi, tactum, tingere, 3. v. a. and n. [for contango; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; tangere, "to touch"] ("To touch on both sides; to take hold of"; hence) *1. Act.: To touch, reach, extend to.—2. Neut.: To happen or chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contin-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [contin-ēo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) *Of time: Successive, in succession.*

contra, adv. and prep.: *1. Adv.: (a) Over against; hence) a. On the other side, on the other hand, in return, in reply.—b. In opposition, on the contrary—2. Prep. gov. acc.: Against.*

con-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw"] *To draw, or bring, together; to collect, assemble.*

contūmēl-ia, ūe, f. [contūmēo, through otol. adj. con-

tūmēl-us, "swelling greatly"
("The quality of the *contumeliosus*";
hence) *Insult, affront, contumely.*

ccn-vēnio, vēni, ventum,
vēnire, 4. v. n. [con (=cum),
"together"; venio, "to come"]
1. *To come, or meet, together; to
collect, assemble.*—2. *To be agr. ed
upon.*

conven-tus, tūs, m. [convēn-
io] ("A coming together"; hence)
1. *An assembly, assemblage, meet-
ing.*—2. *A judicial assembly, a
court of justice.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of converso.

con-verto, verti, versum,
vertēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in
"augmentative" force; verto,
"to turn"] 1. *To turn or turn
round; to wheel round.*—2. *Pass.
in reflexive force: To turn one's
self round, turn round.*—3. *To
change, alter.*—Pass.: **con-
vector**, versus sum, verti.

convictus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of convinco.

con-vinco, vici, victum,
vincēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in
"intensive" force; vinco, "to
conquer"; hence, "to show, or
prove, conclusively"] *To show,
or prove, very conclusively.*—
Pass.: **con-vincor**, victus sum,
vinci.

convōcātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of convōco.

con-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum,
vōcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum),
"together"; vōco, "to call"]
*To call together; to convene, con-
voke, summon.*—Pass.: **con-
vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

cō-p-ia, iae, f. [contr. fr. co-
op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "aug-
mentative" force; ops, op-is,
"means," etc.] ("The thing per-
taining to ops"; hence) 1. *Co-
piousness, plenty*:—copiam fru-
menti facere, (to make a plenty;
i.e.) *to furnish a supply of corn*;

ch. 28.—2. *Plur.: a. Forces,
troops.*—b. *Resources, supplies.*

cōpl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.
[cōpl-a, "plenty"] ("Full of
copia"; hence) *Furnished abund-
antly, or well supplied with a
thing; abounding in wealth, rich.*
Comp.: cōplōs-ior; Sup.:
cōplōs-issimus.

c-or-am, adv. [contr. fr. co-
or-am; fr. co (=cum), in "aug-
mentative" force; os, or-is, "the
face"] ("Before one's face";
hence) *Personally, in person.*

coriū, ūs, n. ("A horn";
hence) *Of an army: A wing.*

corp-us, ōris, n. ("That
which is made or formed";
hence) *The body* [akin to Sans.
root kṛi, "to make"].

Crass-us, i, m. [crass-us,
"thick"] *Crassus*; a Roman
family name: 1. *Publius Crassus*,
a young Roman officer in com-
mand of Caesar's cavalry. — 2.
Marcus Crassus, who perished in
Parthia.

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To burn.—Pass.: **crēmor**, ātus
sum, āri [akin to Sans. root ṣṛā,
"to cook"].

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
("To create"; hence) *To make
a person something, e.g. king,
consul, etc.; to create, appoint, etc.*
—Pass.: **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri
[akin to Sans. root kṛi, "to
make"].

crē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3.
v. n. [akin to crēo] ("To grow
or grow up"; hence) *To increase;
to become greater or larger.*

crēvissem, pluperf. subj. of
cresco.

crī-nis, nis, m. [for crē-nis;
fr. cre, root of cre-sco, "to
grow"] ("The growing thing";
hence) *The hair of the head*: in
plur.: *the locks* [cf. θρίξ, τριχ-ός,
"hair," akin to Sans. root pṛi-
"to grow"].

crūciā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture*.

crūdēl-itas, itātis, crūdēl-is, "cruel" ("The quality, or state, of the *crudelis*"; hence) *Cruelly*.

crudel-iter, adv. [id.] *Cruelly, with cruelty*.

cul-tus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cōl-o, "to cultivate"] ("A cultivating"; hence) *Mode, or manner, of living*.

cum, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *With; together or along with*.—2. In composition (also com, co): a. *With, together*.—b. In "augmentative" or "intensive" force, to denote completeness, a high degree, etc.—N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, e.g. secum, nobiscum, etc., and usually so with Relative pronouns, e.g. quibuscum, etc. [akin to Sans. *sum*; also to *ἔνν, σύν*].

cūpīd-o, adv. [cupīd-us, "eager"] 1. *Eagerly, zealously, passionately*.—2. Comp.: *Too eagerly*; ch. 15. ~~83~~ Comp.: cūpīd-ius; Sup.: cūpīd-issīme.

cūpīd-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *cūpīdus*"; hence) *A longing, desire, eagerness*.

cūpīd-ius, cūpīd-issīme; see cupīde.

cūp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [cūp-īo] With Gen. or Gerund in dī [§ 132]: *Desirous of, desiring, eager for*.

cūp-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. n. With Dat. [107]: *To wish well to, to be favourably disposed towards* [akin to Sans. root *kup*, "to become excited"].

cū-r (anciently *quo-r*), adv. [contracted, acc to some, fr. *quare* (= *quā re*); acc. to others, fr. *cui rei*] *Why; wherefore*.

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a, fr. cœr-o, old form of *quær-o*, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of

trouble, etc.) *Care, solicitude, attention, etc.*:—esse *curæ alicui*, (to be (for) a care to one, i.e.) *that one should, etc., take care about, or bestow attention on, something*.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order, or cause, that something be done, etc.; to get, or have, something done, etc.*

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *A running, speed, course*:—cursum adæquare, (to make equal their running, i.e.) *to keep up with the pace of the horses*; ch. 48.

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard, keeper* [akin to *κυσθ*, root of *κρύβω*, "to cover, to hide"].

damnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of damno.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn*.—Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dandus, a, um, Gerundive of do.

dātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

dē, prep. gov. Abl.: 1. *From, away from*.—2. *In the course of, during, in*.—3. *Of, about, concerning, respecting*.—4. *From, out of, from among* a number of persons, etc.—5. *Of a cause, reason, etc.*: *From, for*.

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. *dē-hābēo*; fr. *dē*, "from"; *hābēo*, "to have"] ("To have, or hold, from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe*.—2. With Inf.: *To be bound to do, etc.; I, etc., ought to do, etc.*

dē-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away"; *cēdo*,

"to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart; to withdraw.*

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. *ten*: — decem novem, *nineteen*; ch. 8 [akin to Sans. *daś-an*, Gr. *dek-a*, "ten"].

dēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *decipio*; — at ch. 14. supply *esse* with *deceptum* [§ 158].

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend, or fight, vigorously or earnestly.*

dē-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for *de-cādo*; fr. *de*, "down"; *cado*, "to fall"] *To fall down.*

dēc-ymus, yma, ymum, adj. num. adj. [dēc-em, "ten"] *Tenth.*

dē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for *dē-cāpio*; fr. *de*, in "strengthening" force; *capio*, "to take"; hence, in bad sense, "to deceive"] *To deceive.* — Pass.: **dē-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

dē-clāro, clārāvi, clārātum, clārāre, 1. v. a. [*de*, "completely"; *clār-o*, "to make clear"] ("To make quite clear"; hence) *To announce, declare, etc.*

dēcūrī-o, ōnis, m. [dēcūrī-a, "a troop of ten (horse-)soldiers"] ("One having a *decuria*"; hence) *The commander of a decuria.*

dēdīdītī-us, i, m. [dēdīdītī-us, "surrendered"] *One who has surrendered or capitulated.*

dēd-ītī-o, ītīōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] *A surrendering, surrender.*

dē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; *do*, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) *To give up to one; to surrender.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; *dūco*, "to lead"] ("To lead away";

hence) *To lead or draw off, withdraw.*

dēfātīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *defatigo*.

dē-fātigo, fātīgāvi, fātīgātum, fātīgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; *fatigo*, "to weary"] *To weary thoroughly, weary out, exhaust.* — Pass.: **dē-fātīgōr**, fātīgātus sum, fātīgāri.

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. *fendo*, "to beat or strike"] ("To beat or strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend* [*feudo* is akin to Sans. root *HAN*, "to strike"].

dēfessus, a, um, P. perf. of *dēfētiscor*.

dē-fētiscor, fessus sum, fētisci, 3. v. dep. incho. [for *dē-fatiscor*; fr. *dē*, in "strengthening" force; *fātiscor*, "to grow faint"] *To become quite faint or weary*: — In perf. tenses: *To be quite faint or weary; to be wearied out or exhausted.*

de-inde (trisyll.), adv. [dē, "from"; *inde*, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) *Of time: In the next place, afterwards, after that.*

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dējicio*.

dē-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for *dē-jācio*; fr. *de*, "down"; *jācio*, "to throw"] *To throw or cast down*: — *dejecti eā spe*, (thrown down from that hope, i.e.) *disappointed in that hope.* — Pass.: **dē-jiciōr**, jectus sum, jīci.

dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēligo*.

dēlibērandum, Gerund in dum from *dēlibēro*.

dē-libēro, libērāvi, libērātum, libērāre, 1. v. a. [for *dē-libro*; fr. *dē*, in "strengthening" force; *libro*, "to poise or weigh"] *To*

weigh well in one's mind; to ponder, consider, deliberate.

dēllīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of l. dēllo.

1. **dē-llo**, llgāvi, llgātum, llgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; llo, "to bind"] *To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: **dē-llgor**, llgātus sum, llgāri.

2. **dē-llo**, lēgi, lectum, llgēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lēgo; fr. de, "out"; lēgo, "to choose"] *To choose out, select, pick out.*—Pass.: **dē-llgor**, lectus sum, lli.

dē-mīnūo, mīnūi, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; mīnūo, "to make less"] *To make less; to lessen, diminish.*—Pass.: **dē-mīnūtor**, mīnūtus sum, mīnūi.

dēmīnūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deminuo.

dēmīssus, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of demitto.—2. Pa.: a. Of localities : *Low-lying, low.*—b. Of the head : *Bowed down, drooping.*

dē-mitto, mīsi missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] *To let, or allow, to go down; to lower, let fall.*—Pass.: **dē-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out.*

dēmum, adv. [a lengthened form of the demonstrative particle dem, in i-dem, tan-dem] *At last, at length.*

dē-nēgo, nēgāvi, nēgātum, nēgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; nēgo, "to deny"] ("To deny thoroughly"; hence) *To refuse.*

dē-nī, nē, na, num. distrib. adj. [for dēc-nī; fr. dec-em, "ten"] *Ten each.*

dēnī-que, adv. [for dēin-que; fr. dēin, "then"; quē,

Cæs. l.

"and"] ("And then"; hence) *At length, at last.*

dē-nuntio, nuntīavi, nuntiatum, nuntiare, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntio, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, etc.; hence) 1. *To intimate, announce.*—2. *To menace, threaten.*

dē-perdo, perdidi, perditum, perdere, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; perdo, "to lose"] *To lose entirely or completely.*

dē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] 1. *To put or lay down in a place.*—2. *To lay aside.*

dēpōpūlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of depopulo.

dē-pōpūlo, pōpūlāvi, pōpūlātum, pōpūlāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; populo, "to ravage"] *To ravage utterly; to lay waste, etc.*—Pass.: **dē-pōpūlor**, pōpūlātus sum, pōpūlāri.

dēprēcā-tor, tōris, m. [deprec(a)-or, "to intercede with"] ("He who intercedes with" another; hence) *An intercessor.*—eo intercessore, (he being an intercessor; i.e.) *at his intercession*; Abl. abs. [§ 125, a].

dē-sēro, serui, sertum, serere, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sēro, "to join"] ("To disjoin; to undo or sever" one's connection with some object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert.*

dē-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "out"; signo, "to mark"] ("To mark out"; hence) *To denote, point out or at.*—Pass.: **dē-signor**, signātus sum, signāri.

dē-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistere, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an

object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

despērāns, ntis, P. pres. of **despēro**.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up, or lose, hope; to despair.*

dē-spīcō, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for de-specio; fr. de, "down"; specio, "to look at"] ("To look down at or upon"; hence) *To disdain, contempt, despise.*

destitī, perf. ind. of **dēaisto**.

dē-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo; fr. de, "away from"; statuo, "to put" or "place"] ("To put away from" one; hence) 1. *To forsake, abandon, desert.*—2. *To deprive or defraud.*—Pass.: **dē-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

dēstītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **destituo**.

destructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dico**.

de-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; stringo, "to draw" a sword "from" the sheath] *To unsheath, draw out, etc.*—Pass.: **dē-stringor**, strictus sum, stringi.

dē-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from" a place, etc.; hence) *To be wanting, to fail.*

dē-sūper, adv. [de, "from"; super, "above"] *From above.*

dētēr-iōr, ius, comp. adj. [obsol. dēter, fr. dē, "below"] ("Lower"; hence) *Worse.*

dē-terrēo, terrūi, terrītum, terrere, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; terrēo, "to frighten"] ("To frighten away from" something; hence) *To deter, discourage, hinder, prevent.*—*detertere ne, to hinder or prevent from.*

dētractus, a, um, P. per. pass. of **dētrāho**.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum trāhere, 3. v. a. [de, "away" trāho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) *To withdraw, remove, take away.*—Pass. **dē-trāhor**, tractus sum trāhi.

dētri-mentum, menti, 1 [dētēro, "to rub off," through true root **DETRI**] ("That which is rubbed off"; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dēus, i, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. deva, "god"].

dē-vēho, vxi, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. [dē, "down" c "away"; vēho, "to carry"] 1 *carry down or away.*

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To or on, the right side; right.*—A Subst.: **dextra**, æ, f. *The right hand* [akin to Sans. dakṣ-a; G δέξ-ιος, δέξ-ιτρος].

dicendus, a, um, Gerundiv of **dico**.

✱ **dico**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 1 v. a. ("To show, or point out, by speaking; hence) 1. *To say*—dicere, kept saying: *Histori* Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 16.—2. *To mention, state, report.*—Impers. Pass.: dictum est, *it was, or has been, mentioned*, ch. 16, etc.;—atcl 1 with clause as subject [§ 157].—3. *Without Object: To speak*: dici ch. 18.—4. *To fix upon, appoint*—Impers. Pass.: dictum erat, *had been appointed, etc.*—5. *Of cause: To plead.*—Pass.: **dicor** dictus sum, dici [akin to G δεικ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIQ, "to show"].

dic-tio, tiōnis, f. [dic-o, "to plead"] *A pleading, or defending, of a cause, etc.*

dic-tum, ti, n. [dic-o, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken" hence) *An order, command.*

dic-tum, are, to speak, to say, to order, to command.

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dico.

didici, perf. ind. of disco.

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*:—diem ex die ducere, (*kept deferring day after day*; i.e.) *kept putting him off from day to day*; Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 16:—multo die, *when the day was far spent, or late in the day* [akin to Sans. div, "heaven, a day"].

différo, distūli, distātum, differre, v. n. [for dis-féro; fr. dis, "apart"; féro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To differ, be different*.

difficilis, fīcile, adj. [for dis-fācilis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; fācilis, "easy"] *Not easy, hard, difficult*.

dignitas, itātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the dignus"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity*.

diligentia, iae, f. [diligens, diligent-ia, "diligent"] ("The quality of the diligens"; hence) *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*.

dimissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dimitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [di=dis, "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) *To send away; dismiss*.—Pass.: di-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

dir-īmo, ēmi, emptum, imere, 3. v. a. [for dis-emo; fr. dis, "apart"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take apart"; hence) *Of a conference, etc.: To break up, put an end to*.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cedere, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart, withdraw*.

discessi, perf. ind. of discedo.

discessurus, a, um, P. fut. of discedo.

discipl-ina, inae, f. [for discipul-ina; fr. discipul-us, "a learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a discipulus"; hence, "instruction"; hence) *Discipline*.

disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) *To learn* [akin to Gr. δεικ-νύμι, Sans. root DIQ, "to show"; cf. dico].

disiectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of disjicio.

dis-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for dis-jācio; fr. dis, "asunder"; jācio, "to throw"] ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To disperse, scatter, rout*.—Pass.: dis-jictor, jectus sum, jici.

di-spergo, spersi, spersum, spargere, 3. v. a. [for di-spargo; fr. di (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse*.—Pass.: di-spergor, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergor.

dis-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] ("To place in directions"; hence) *Of troops, etc.: To set in order, draw up, post, dispose*.

di-tio, tiōnis, f. [prob. for de-tio; fr. do, "to put," through root DE] ("A putting" one's self under another; hence) *With reference to the person under whom one places one's self: Domination, sway, authority*.

ditissimus, a, um; see dives.

dū, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dius (=dies, "a day")] ("By day"; hence) 1. *For a long time; a long while*.—2. Comp.: a. *Longer, any longer*.—b. *To denote a high degree: For*

a very long time; too long. **Comp.**: diūtius.

diūtius; see diu.

diūturn-itas, Itātis, f. [diūturn-us, "of long duration"] ("The quality of the *diuturnus*"; hence) *Long duration or continuance; length.*

diū-turnus, turna, turnum, adj. [diu, "a long while"] ("Of, or belonging to, *diu*"; hence) *Of long duration; long, prolonged.* **Comp.**: diūturn-ior.

di-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [di-es, "day"] *Of, or belonging to, the day; by day.*

div-es, Itis, adj. ("Shining"; hence) *Rich, wealthy.* **Comp.**: divit-ior and dit-ior; Sup.: divit-issimus and dit-issimus [akin to Sans. root DIV, "to shine"].

Divico, onis, m. *Divico*; a chieftain of the Helvetii.

di-vīdo, vīsi, visum, vidēre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate, etc.*—**Pass.**: di-vīdor, visus sum, vīdi [di (=dis), "apart"; root VID, probably akin to Sans. root BHID, "to part or divide"].

divīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of divido.

Divitiācus, i, m. *Divitiacus*; a chieftain of the Ædui.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. *To give in the widest acceptation of the term.*—**Pass.**: dūr, dātus sum, dāri [akin to Gr. δι-δω-μι; Sans. root DĀ].

dōc-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to dic-o] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc.*

dōl-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be in pain.*—2. *To grieve, sorrow.*

dōl-or, ōris, m. [dōl-ēo, "to grieve"] *Grief, sorrow.*

dōl-us, i, m. *Craft, fraud, guilt, deceit* [δόλος].

dōm-x-cil-ium, ii, n. [for dōm-i-cil-ium; fr. dōm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root CUL=καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to conceal"] ("The abode-concealing thing"; hence) *A habitation, dwelling, domicile.*

dōmi, dōmo, dōmum; see dōmus.

dōmus, i and tis, f. *A dwelling, house, abode.*—**a.** Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, b]: dōmi, *At home.*—**b.** Abl. of place "whence" [§ 121, C, a]: dōmo, *From home.*—**c.** After verbs of motion [§ 101]: dōmum, *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

dōnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dono.

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [don-um, "a present"] *To give as a present; to present.*—**Pass.**: dōn-or, ātus sum, āri.

Dūbis, is, m. *The Dubis* (now Doub), a river of Gaul.

dūbitā-tio, tiōnis, f. [dubit-(a)-o, "to doubt"] *A doubting; doubt, hesitation.*

dūb-ito, Itāvi, Itātum, Itāre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dū-bo, fr. dū-o, "two"] ("To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) *To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.*

dūb-ius, ia, ium, adj. [obsol. dūb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dūo, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain*: —non dubius, *sure.*

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of duco.

dū-cent-i, se, a, num. adj. plur. [dū-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward in the sense.*—**Phrases**: **a.** Dūcem orem, *to lead a wife (home);*

marry. — b. Ducere in matrimonium, to lead (home) for marriage, i.e. to marry. — 2. Milit. t. t.: Of a commander: To lead, move, or march troops, etc. — 3. To influence, induce, move, affect. — 4. To reckon, regard, consider, deem. — 5. To differ, put off; see dies; — at ch. 16 ducere is the Historic Inf. (§ 140, 2). — 6. To draw out, prolong. — Pass.: **dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUCH, "to draw out"].

dum, adv. [akin to diu] 1. [§ 152, II, (2)] While, whilst, while that. — 2. Until, until that.

Dumnōrix, Igis, m. Dumnōrix; a brother of Divitiacus, and a chieftain of the Ædui.

dū-o, es, o, num. adj. plur. Two [duo].

dūō-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for duō-dēcem; fr. duo, "two"; decem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") Twelve.

dūrīor, us; see durus.

dūr-us, a, um, adj. ("Hard" as to the material; hence) Hard, severe, toilsome, difficult. ~~ES~~ Comp.: dūrīor; (Sup.: durissimus) [probably akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to bear"].

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] 1. A leader, guide, conductor. — 2. Of troops, etc.: A leader, commander, general.

e; see ex.

ea; see is.

ē-do, dūi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; do, "to put"] To put out or forth.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-ere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] To lead out or forth.

effēmīnandus, a, um, Gerundive of effemino.

ef-fēmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [for ex-fēmīn-o; fr. ex, denoting "change"; fēmīn-a, "a woman"] ("To change into a woman"; hence) To render effeminate, enervate.

effēro, extūli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fēro; fr. ex, "out"; fēro, "to bear"] ("To bear, or carry, out or forth"; hence) To spread abroad, publish, proclaim. — Pass.: **effēror**, ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-ficīo, fēcī, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fācio; fr. ex, "out"; fācio, "to make"] ("To make, or work, out"; hence) With double Acc. [§ 99]: To make or render an object that which is expressed by the second Acc.

ēgi, perf. ind. of ago.

ēgo, Gen. mēi (plur. nos), pers. pron. I [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. aham].

ē-grādīor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grādīor; fr. ē (=ex), "out"; grādīor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) To go out or come forth; to leave.

ē-grēg-iūs, īa, īum, adj. [ē (=ex), "from, out of"; grex, grēg-is, "a flock"] ("That is from, out of, a flock"; hence) Excellent, eminent, etc.

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of ēgrēdīor; — at ch. 44, supply esse with egressum.

ēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of effēro.

ē-mīgro, mīgrāvi, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [ē (=ex), "from"; migro, "to depart"] To depart from, emigrate.

ēmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of emitto.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitt-ere, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "away from"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send away from" one; hence) To throw away, cast aside or off. — Pass.:

ē-mittor, missus sum, mitti. **ēmo**, ēmi, emptum, ēmire, 3.

v. a. [ēmo, "to take"] ("To take" to one's self in exchange for money; hence) *To buy, purchase*.—Pass.: ēmor, emptus sum, ēmi.

ēmōl-imentum, imenti, n. [emol-ior, "to work out"] ("A working out"; hence) *Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty*.

ēnim, conj. *For*.

ēnuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of enuntio.

ē-nuntio, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [e=(ex), "out"; nuntio, "to tell"] ("To tell out"; hence) *To divulge, disclose, reveal, etc.*—Pass.: ē-nuntiātor, nuntiātus sum, nuntiāri.

1. ēo, adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither, there*.—2. Of a cause or reason: *For the cause, or reason, that follows; on that account*.

2. ēo, with comparative degree; see is.

3. ēo, 1vi or ſi, ſtum, ſre, v. n. *To go* [root i, akin to Sans. root i, Gr. i-évat, "to go"].

1. ēōdem, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of idem.

2. ēōdem, adv. [for eomdem (=eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "thesame"] *To the same place*.

ēos, acc. masc. plur. of is.

ēosdem, acc. masc. plur. of idem.

ēqu-ē-s, ſtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. equ-us, "a horse"; (t) epenthetic; i, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman*.—2. Plur.: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry*.

ēqu-ester, eſtris, eſtre, adj. [equ-us, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-*.

ēquīā-tus, ſtis (Dat. equīt-ātn, ch. 39, etc.), m. [equīt(a)-o, "to be an eque or horseman;

to ride"] ("A riding": *Horse soldiers, cavalry*.

ēquus, i, m. *A horse*, equis, on horseback;—eqmisso, see admitto;—adrescribere, see rescribo [Gr. ἵκκος (=ἵππος), and αἶψα, "a horse"].

ēreptūrus, a, um, P. eripio.

ēreptus, a, um, P. per of eripio.

ē-rīpio, rīpti, reptum.

3. v. a. [for ē-rāpio; fr. ē "away"; rāpio, "to sn

1. *To snatch away*.—2. Wi of person and Acc. of thi deprive one of something. deliver, set free.—Pass.: ſor, reptus sum, rīpi.

ēt, conj. *And*:—et and [akin to Gr. ἐτι, over"; Sans. ati, "mu ceedingly"]].

ētiam, conj. [akin to *And also, and furthermore wise, also, besides*.—2. *Eve*

ētiam-si, conj. "even"; si, "if"] *Even though*.

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although*.

ē-vello, velli and vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. [ē "out"; vello, "to pluck out, pull out

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl. local relations: a. *Out*

vinculis dicere, (to plead chains which any one hi

him; i.e.) *to plead in chat*

From:—ex equis, (from i.e.) *on horseback*; ex

(out of the march; i.e.) *du on the march*.—2. *From,*

sequence of.—3. *In accord conformity, with*.—4. *T*

by:—ex communi conse common consent.—5. *O*

After:—diem ex die, *da day*; ch. 16 [Gr. ἕξ].

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ere, 3. v. a. [for ex-cāpio; fr. ex, "without force"; cāpio, "to take"] 1. *To take, receive.*—2. *To intercept, encounter.*

exemplum, i, n.: 1. *An example in the widest acceptation of the word.*—2. *A way, manner, sort, kind.*

ex-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, v. n. irreg. [ex, "out or forth"; ēo, "to go"] *To go out, or forth, from.*

ex-erco, ercōi, ercītum, ercōre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo; fr. ex, "out"; arceo, "to inclose"] ("To keep or drive out of an inclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy or at work"; hence, "to employ"; hence) *To practise, exercise.*

exercitā-tio, tiōnis, f. [exercit(a)-o, "to exercise"] *Exercise, practice.*

exercitā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Well, or fully, exercised; trained, practised.* (Comp.: exercitāt-ior); Sup.: exercitāt-issimus.

exerc-itus, itūs (Dat. exercitū, chapters 23; 40; 46 at end), m. [exercō, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) *Milit. t.t.: A trained, exercised, or disciplined body of men; an army.*

exīrem, imperf. subj. of exeo.

exissem, for exivissem, plur. perf. subj. of exeo.

existimā-tio, tiōnis, f. [existim(a)-o, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, judgment.*

existimā-tus, a, um, P. fut. of existimo.

ex-istimo, istimāvi, istimātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-estimo; fr. ex, "without force"; estimo, "to think"] *To think, imagine, deem, suppose.*—Pass.:

ex-istimor, istimātus sum, istimāri.

expēdi-tus, ta, tum, adj. [expēdi-o, "to set free"] ("Set free" from something; hence) 1. *Unencumbered.*—2. *Without baggage, light armed.*—3. *Free from hindrances or impediments, easy, etc.*—4. *Disengaged.* (Comp.: expēdit-ior.)

ex-pērior, pertus sum, pēri-ri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pērior, "to go or pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To try, prove, put to the test.*—2. *To make trial of, experience.*

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-prēmo; fr. ex, "out"; prēmo, "to press"] ("To press or squeeze out"; hence) *To extort, elicit.*

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.*—Pass.: **ex-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

ex-quīro, quīsi, quīsitum, quīrere, 3. v. a. [for ex-quero; fr. ex, "very much"; quero, "to seek for"] ("To seek for very much"; hence) *To search out, ascertain.*—Pass.: **ex-quīror**, quīsitus sum, quīri.

exquīsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exquiro.

ex-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [ex, denoting "to the end or close"; sēquor, "to follow"] ("To follow to the end"; hence) *To follow up, carry out, enforce, etc.*

expectandus, a, um, Gerundive of exspecto:—at ch. 11

supply esse with expectandum [§ 158].

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait until, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, spectātus sum, spectāri.

ex-ter (-tērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [ex, "out"] *On the outside, outward.* **exterior** (Comp.: extērior, us).—Sup.: **extrēmus** (and extimū), a, um: a. *Outermost, utmost, furthest.*—b. *Last.*

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extērā, abl. sing. of extērus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence) *Out, or outside, of; beyond.*

extrēmum, i; see extrēmus.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see **exterior**.—As Subst.: **extrēmum**, i, n. *The end, extremity.*

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. [ex, denoting "completeness"; ūro, "to burn"] *To burn up, consume by fire.*—Pass.: **ex-ūror**, ustus sum, ūri.

exustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **exuro**.

Fāb-ŷus, ŷi, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to beans"; hence) *Fabius (Quintus Maximus)*; a Roman consul, who defeated the Arverni and Ruteni.

fāciendus (fāciundus), a, -m. Gerundive of **facio**.

fācil-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease*:—non facile, *not easily, i.e. with difficulty.* **Comp.**: fācil-ŷus.

fāc-ŷilis, ŷle, adj. [fāc-ŷo, "to do"] ("That may, or can, be done"; hence) *Easy, devoid of difficulty.*

fācilis; see **facile**.

fāc-ŷinus, ŷnōris, n. [fāc-ŷo, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) *In bad sense: A bad deed, crime.*

fāciō, fāci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. and n. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To make*, in the widest acceptation of the term:—prælium fācere, (*to make, i.e. to engage in battle*; so, hoc prælio facto, *when this engagement had taken place*; ch. 18:—potestatem sui fācere, (*to make an opportunity of himself*; i.e. at ch. 40) *to afford an opportunity of fighting with him*:—fācere iudicium, (*to make, i.e. to form an opinion*:—for copiam fācere frumenti, see **copia**.—b. *To do.*—2. Neut.: With adverbs: *To act, behave, etc.*:—fācere arroganter, *to act arrogantly or presumptuously*; ch. 40.—Pass.: **fio**, factus sum, fieri; see **fio** [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fāciundus, a, um, Gerundive of **facio**.

fāc-ŷiō, ŷiōnis, f. [fāc-ŷo, in the sense of "to take part, to side"] ("A taking part or siding"; hence) *A party, side, faction.*

factu, Supine in u fr. **facio**.

factum, ti, n. [fāc-ŷo, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action, act.*

factūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **facio**.

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **facio**;—at ch. 40, esse is in two instances to be supplied with factum:—facto opus, see 2. opus.

fācul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. fācul (= fācil-is), "easy"] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) 1. *Power, means, opportunity.*—2. *Supply, abundance.*—3. *Plur.: Means, resources, etc.*

fā-mes, mis, f. ("That which

eats or is voracious"; hence) 1. *Hunger*.—2. *Famine* [akin to Gr. φάγ-ειν, and Sans. root BHAKSH, "to eat"].

fāmīl-īa, īa, f. [for fāmīl-īa; fr. fāmīl-us, "a servant"] ("The thing pertaining to a *fāmīlus*"; hence, "the whole number of servants under one master; a household"; hence) *A family*.

1. **fāmīlī-āris**, āre, adj. [fāmīlī-a] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a family*:—res familiaris, *property*; ch. 18.—2. *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar*.—As Subst.: fāmīliāris, is, m. *An intimate friend*.

2. **fāmīliāris**, is; see 1. familiaris.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *The will of the gods*;—or it may be translated by the English adj. *Lawful, permitted, allowable, etc.*

fa-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) *Destiny, fate*.

fāvēo, fāvi, faatum, fāvēre, 2. v. n. With Dat.: *To be well-disposed or favourable to; to favour*.

fēlic-itas, itātis, f. [felix, fello-is, "fortunate"] ("The quality, or condition, of the *felix*"; hence) *Good fortune, success*.

fēre, adv. *Nearly, almost, about*.

fērendus, a, um, Gerundive of fero.

fēr-o, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, to carry*:—ferre signa, see signum.—2. *To bear, submit to, put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure*, any person or thing that is unpleasant, etc.; at ch. 14, supply eas res with eo gravius ferre, (that he bore those things by so much the more heavily; i. e.) *was*

by so much the more vexed or annoyed at those things.—3. *Of aid: To carry, bring, render* [akin to Gr. φέρω, also to Sans. root BHRI; tūl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tol-lo, lātum=tlātum, akin to τλάω].

1. **ferri**, pres. inf. pass. of fero.

2. **ferri**, gen. sing. of ferrum.

fer-rum, ri, n.: 1. *Iron*.—2. *An iron implement of any kind; esp. a sword*.

fēr-us, a, um, adj. ("Wild"; hence) *Fierce, savage* [akin to θῆρ, Æolic φῆρ, "a wild animal"].

fid-es, ei, f. [fid-o, "to trust"]

1. *Trust, confidence, faith*.—2. *Good faith, fidelity*.—3. *Pledged or plighted faith; a promise, engagement, word*.

fil-la, æ, f. [akin to filius] *A daughter*.

fil-ius, ii, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fin-go, finxi, fictum, fingere, 3. v. a. *To form, mould, fashion, etc.*:—vultum fingere, (to form, or mould, etc., the countenance, i. e.) *to command their countenance*, so as to hide the fears that filled them; ch. 39 [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγ-γάνω, "to touch"].

fi-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) 1. *Plur.: Borders of a country; and so, territory, land, country included within borders*.—2. *An end*.

fin-it-imus, itīma, itīmum, adj. [fin-is; see finis] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*.—As Subst.: finitīmi, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples*.

fio, factus sum, fieri, v. pass. irreg.; see facio: 1. *To be made*.

—2. *To become*.—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about*.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence) *Strong*, *firm*. **𐌱𐌹𐍂𐌰** (Comp.: firm-ior); Sup.: firm-issimus [either for fer-mus, fr. fēr-o; or akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to bear"].

Flaccus, i, m. [flaccus, "flapped"] *Flaccus*; a Roman cognomen.

flāg-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre, 1. v. a. *To demand earnestly*;—with double Acc. [§ 98]: *To demand something earnestly of one; to press a person for something*;—at ch. 16 flagitare is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] [akin to φλέω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRĀJ, "to shine"].

flens, ntis, P. pres. of flēo.

flēo, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. n. *To weep* [Gr. φλέω, "to gush"].

flē-tus, tūs, m. [flē-o, "to weep"] *A weeping, lamentation*.

flōre-na, ntis, adj. [flōre-o, "to flourish"] *Flourishing, prosperous*. **𐌱𐌹𐍂𐌰** (Comp.: florent-ior); Sup.: florent-issimus.

florientissimus, a, um; see flōreo.

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river*.

flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. *To flow* [akin to Sans. root PLU].

fore (=futurum esse), fut. inf. of sum:—fore, uti, (*that it would be, that; i.e. that the result would be, that*; ch. 42).

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous* **𐌱𐌹𐍂𐌰** (Comp.: fort-ior); Sup.: fort-issimus [for fertis; fr. fēr-o; and so, "that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," etc.: or akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to be courageous"].

fortissimus, a, um; see fortis.

fort-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [fort-

is, "brave"] ("The quality of the fortis"; hence) *Courage, valour, bravery*.

fort-fina, ūns, f. [fors, fortis, "chance"] ("That which belongs to fors"; hence) 1. *Fortune, whether good or bad*. —2. Plur.: *Property, fortunes, etc.*

fos-sa, sēs, f. [for fod-sa; fr. fōd-lo, "to dig"] ("A thing dug"; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse*.

fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of frango.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangere, 3. v. a. ("To break"; hence) *To shatter, wreck, ruin, etc.* — Pass.: **frangor**, fractus sum, frangi [akin to Gr. φρύγνμι, and Sans. root BHAṆJ, "to split, break"].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. bhrātri, "a brother"].

frāter-nus, na, num, adj. [frater, "a brother"] *Of, or belonging to, a brother; fraternal*.

frig-us, ōris, n. [frig-ēo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness*;—at ch. 16 in plur.

fructū-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [fructus, (uncontr. gen.) fructū-is, "fruit"] *Abounding in fruit, fruitful, fertile, productive*. **𐌱𐌹𐍂𐌰** (Comp.: fructūōs-ior); Sup.: fructūōs-issimus.

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugv-tus; fr. fru-or, "to enjoy," through root FRUGV] 1. *An enjoying, enjoyment*. —2. *Fruit, produce, of the soil, etc.*

frugibus, abl. plur. of frux. **frūment-ārius**, āria, ārium, adj. [frument-um, "corn"] 1. *Pertaining to corn*:—res frument-āria, *corn, provisions*. —2. *Of places: Abounding in corn, corn-growing*; ch. 10.

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frā-or, "to eat"] ("The thing

eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain*.—
Plur.: *Corn*, i.e. *crops*; ch. 16.

frux, *frugis* (mostly plur.), f.
[for *frug-a*; fr. *FRUG*, a root of
fruur, "to eat"] ("The thing
eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth*
produce of the fields.

fūēram, pluperf. ind. of *sum*.
fūērim, *fui*, perf. subj. and
ind. of *sum*.

fūg-a, æ, f. [*fūg-īo*, "to flee"]
Flight:—in *fugam* *conicere*, (to
throw into, i.e.) *to put to flight*,
roul.

fūgīo, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, *fūgēre*,
3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to*
flight [akin to *φύγω*, root of *φύγω*,
"to flee"; and also Sans. root
bhuj, "to bend": Pass. in re-
flexive force: "to incline one's
self"].

fūgītīv-us, i, m. [*fūgītīv-us*,
"fleeing away"] ("One fleeing
away"; hence) *A runaway*,
fugitive.

fundo, *fudi*, *fūsum*, *fundēre*,
3. v. a. ("To pour out"; hence)
Milt. t. t.: *To rout or overthrow*.
—Pass.: **fundor**, *fūsus sum*,
fundi [akin to *χεω*, "to pour
out"; *χύσις*, "a pouring out"].

fūr-or, *ōris*, m. [*fūr-o*] *Rage*,
fury, madness.

fūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of
fundo.

fūtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of
sum;—supply *esse* at ch. 10 with
futurum, and at ch. 33 and ch.
35 with *futuram* [§ 158].

Gābīnīus, ii, m. *Gabinus*
(*Aulus*); a Roman consul, the
colleague of Lucius Piso.

Galli, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The*
Gauls.—Hence, a. **Gall-īa**, *īa*,
f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul*.
—b. **Gall-īcus**, *īca*, *īcum*, adj.
Of, or belonging to, the Galli;
Gallie.—c. **Gall-us**, a, um, adj.
= *Gallīcus*.

Gallīa, æ; **Gallīcus**, a, um;
see *Galli*.

1. **Gall-us**, i, m. [*Gall-i*] *One*
of the Galli; a Gaul.

2. **Gallus**, a, um; see *Galli*.
Garumna, æ, m. *The Ga-*
rumna (now *Garonne*); a river
of Gaul.

gēnēr-ātim, adv. [*gēnus*,
gēnēr-is, "a race"] *By races*,
nations, or tribes, etc; ch. 51.

Geneva, æ, f. *Geneva*; a
town of the Allobroges, on the
borders of the Helvetians.

gēnus, *ēris*, n. ("Birth";
hence) 1. *A race, stock, family*.—
2. Of things: *Kind, sort* [*γένος*].

gērendus, a, um, Gerundive
of *gēro*.

Germāni, *ōrum*, m. plur.
The Germans.

gēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gērēre*, 3.
v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence)

1. *To do, perform, carry on*.—2.
Of war: To wage.—Pass.: **gēror**,
gestus sum, *gēri*.

gestus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
of *gēro*.

glādīus, ii, m. *A sword*.

glōr-īa, *īa*, f. [akin to *clār-*
us, "illustrious"] *Glory, renown*,
fame.

glōrī-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1.
v. dep. [*glori-a*, "boasting"] *To*
glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's
self, brag.

Græc-us, a, um, adj. [*Græc-i*,
"the Greeks"] *Greek*.

Graiōcēli, *ōrum*, m. plur.
The Graioceli; a Gallic tribe in
the valleys of Mount Cenis.

grandis, e, adj. *Great, large*.

grāt-īa, *īa*, f. [*grāt-us*,
"pleasing"] ("The quality of
the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour*,
esteem, regard, kindness, shown

by another to one's self; credit,
influence.—2. *Favour shown by*
one's self to another; courtesy,
kindness:—*referre gratiam, to re-*

turn a kindness, to make a return

for kindness, etc.; ch. 35.—In Abl. followed by Gen., Gerund in di, or Gen. with Gerundive: ("In favour of"; hence) *For the sake, or purpose, of; on account of.*—3. *Thanks;—in connection with agere only in plur. to thank;* ch. 41.

grātūlā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [grat-ul(a)-or] *Joy, rejoicing, congratulation.*

grātūlātum, Supine in um fr gratulor.

grāt-ūlor, ūlātus sum, ūlāri, 1. v. dep. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("To hold, or regard, as pleasing"; hence, "to manifest one's joy"; hence) *To wish one joy, to offer congratulations.*

grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful* [prob. akin to χαίρω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grāvior, us; see gravis.

grāv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Severe, serious, dangerous;—gravius vulnus, a very severe wound.* **Comp.**: grāvior; Sup.: grāv-issimus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. gar-u, for original gar-u].

grāv-iter, adv. [grav-is, "serious"] *Heavily, seriously, severely.* **Comp.**: grāv-ius.

grāvius; see grāviter.

grāv-or, ūtus sum, ūri, 1. v. dep. [grāv-is, "heavy"] ("To feel heavy, or burdened," with any thing; hence) *To feel vexed, or annoyed, at; to do something reluctantly, etc.; to feel reluctant to do, etc.;—at ch. 35 with Inf.*

hāb-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a.:

1. *To have, in the widest acceptation of the term; to hold, possess.*

—2. *To account, deem, consider.*—

3. *To hold, i.e. to do, make, perform, utter, etc.:—censum habere, (to make, i.e.) to take a census:—habere orationem, (to utter, i.e.)*

to deliver a speech.—Pass.: hāb-ēor, Itus sum, ēri.

hābītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of habeo:—at chapters 26, 42, supply esse with habiturum [§ 158].

hābītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of habeo.

Harūdes, um, m. plur. *The Harudes; a German tribe, of whom 24,000 crossed into Gaul and joined Ariovistus; see chapters 31, 37.*

Helvētia, æ; see Helvetii.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Helvetii; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Switzerland.*—Hence: a. **Helvētī-a**, æ, f. *The country of the Helvetii, Helvetia.*—b. **Helvētī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Helvetii; Helvetian.*

Helvētīus, a, um; see Helvetii.

hibern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter."] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters.*

1. **hic**, hęc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing:* a. As Subst.: (a) Sing.: (a) **hic**, m. *This man, he.*—(β) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this.*—(b) Plur.: (a) **hi**, m. *These persons or men.*—(β) **hęc**, n. *These things.*—b. **hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason: . . . hoc . . . quod, on this account . . . because.*—c. **hoc** . . . quo; see qui [akin to Sans. pronominal root i, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hiēnis, hiēm-is, "winter"] *To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters.*

Hispān-ia, iæ, f. [Hispān-i, "the Hispani or Spaniards"]

The country of the Hispani; Spain.

hō-mo, mīnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man, woman* [prob. akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," and so, "the being"; usually referred to humus, "the ground," and so, "the one pertaining to the ground"].

hōnestissimus, a, um; see honestus.

hōnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for honos-tus; fr. honos (=honor), "honour"] ("Furnished, or provided, with honour"; hence) *Honourable*. **hōn** (Comp.: **hōnest-ior**); Sup.: **honestissimus**.

hōnor (hōnos), ōris, m.: 1. *Honour, respect, esteem, etc.*—2. *Public honour or distinction in recognition of services rendered to the state.*—3. *Official dignity, office, post, etc.*

hōnōr-ī-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for honor-ī fac-us; fr. hōnōr, hōnōr-is; (i) connecting vowel; fac-īo, "to do"] *That does honour to one; honourable*. **hōn** Comp. and Sup. are formed from an obsolete adj. hōnōrificens; e.g. hōnōrificent-ior; hōnōrificent-issimus.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—hora septima, *the seventh hour*, i.e. at 1 o'clock, P.M.; the Romans reckoning their first hour from our 6 o'clock, A.M. [ōpa].

horrēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To shudder, or be frightened, at*.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise, etc.* [perhaps akin to ὀρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

hos-pes, pītis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. *A visitor,*

friend, guest.—2. *An entertainer; a host* [perhaps for hos-pit-a; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pēt-o, "to seek"].

hospit-ium, īi, n. [hospes, hospit-is] ("The thing pertaining to a hospes"; hence) *Hospitality, entertainment*.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy, or foe, of one's country.*—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoo, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither*.

hūmān-itas, ytātis, f. [hūmān-us, "kind"; also, "refined" in manners, etc.] ("The quality of the humanus"; hence) 1. *Kindness, humanity.*—2. *Courteous, or polished, manners; refined behaviour*.

ī-bi, adv. [pronominal root ī] *In that place, there*.

īc-tus, tūs, m. [īc-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) *A stroke, blow*.

ī-dem, ēdēm, īdem (Gen. ejusdem; Dat. eidem), pron. dem. [pronominal root ī, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same.*—As Subst.: **īdem**, ejusdem, n. *The same thing.*—2. With a relative pron.: *The same that, or as*.

īdōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient*.

īd-ūs, ūm, f. plur. [prob. īd-ūo, "to divide"] ("The dividings or divisions") *The Ides*; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.

īvram, for īveram, pluperf. ind. of 3. co.

Iērunť, for iverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of 3. eo.

ignis, is (Abl. igni, chapters 4, 53), m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

i-gnō-ro, rāvi rātum, rāro, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, "negative" particle; root GNO; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, "to know"] *Not to know, or know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with.* — Pass.: **i-gnō-ror**, rātus sum, rāri.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnosćere, 3. v. n. [for in-gnosco; fr. In, "not"; gnosco (=nosco), "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, with reference to a fault or crime) With Dat [§ 106, (3)] *To pardon, forgive.*

ignōvissem, pluperf. subj. of ignosco.

illātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of infero.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infero.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illius; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That*.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person or thing; he, she, it.*

illīc, adv. [illic (pron.), "that"] *In that place, there.*

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

impēdi-mentum, menti, n. [impēdi-o] ("The hindering thing"; hence) 1. *A hindrance, obstacle, impediment.* — 2. Plur.: *The baggage of troops, etc.*

im-pēd-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pēd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," etc.: hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede.* — Pass.: **im-pēd-īor**, ītus sum, īri.

impēditus, a, um: 1. P.

perf. pass. of impēdi-o.—2. Pa.: Of troops: *Encumbered with baggage.*

im-pello, pūll, pulsurn, pell-ēre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, or push, against"; hence) 1. *To push forwards.* — 2. *To impel, urge, instigate.* — Pass.: **im-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

im-pendēo, no perf. nor sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendēo; fr. in, "upon or over"; pendēo, "to hang down"] ("To hang down upon, to hang over"; hence) *To overhang.*

impērā-tor, tōris, m. [imper(a)-o, "to command"] *A commander, esp. a commander-in-chief.*

im-pēritus, pērita, pēritum, adj. [for in-pēritus, fr. in, "not"; pēritus, "skilful"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Unskilful, unskilled, or inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with.*

impēr-ium, īi, n. [imper-o, "to command"] 1. *Command.* — 2. *Supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, etc.*

im-pēro, pērāvi, pērātum, pērāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pāro; fr. in, "upon"; pāro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, etc.) upon" one; hence) 1. *To command, order, enjoin, bid.* — 2. *To require to be furnished with something; to make a requisition for, to demand.* — Pass.: **im-pēror**, pērātus sum, pērāri.

impētrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impetro.

im-pētro, pētrāvi, pētrātum, pētrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] *To get, obtain, etc.* — Pass.: **im-pētror**, pētrātus sum, pētrāri.

impēt-us, ūs, m. [impēt- "to fall upon, or attack"] 1.

attack, assault, onset.—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

implōrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of imploro.

im-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro; fr. in, "upon"; plōro, "to bewail"; hence, "to cry out aloud"] ("To cry out aloud upon" a person; hence) *To beg, beseech, intreat, invoke, implore.*

im-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. in, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: 1. *To put or place upon; to mount on horses.* —2. *Of a tribute: To impose.*

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry or bring"] *To carry or bring into a country, to import.*

im-prōbus, prōba, prōbum, adj. [for in-prōbus; fr. in, "not"; prōbus, "good"] ("Not good"; hence) *Bad, abominable, wicked.*

imprōvis-o, adv. [imprōvisus, "unforeseen"] ("In an unforeseen way"; hence) *Unexpectedly, suddenly, on a sudden.*

impugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of impugno.

im-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pugno; fr. in, "against"; pugno] *To fight against; to attack.*

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impello.

impūn-e, adv. [impun-is, "unpunished"] *Without punishment, without harm or loss, with impunity.*

impūn-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The state, or condition, of the unpunished"; hence) *Freedom, or safety, from punishment; impunity.*

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. *In*.—b. Among.

—c. With Gerunds or Gerundives: *In, during*.—d. *On, upon*.

—e. With neut. adj. to form adverbial expressions: *in occulto, secretly, in secret*; ch. 32.—2.

With Acc.: a.: (a) *Into*.—(b) With verbs of rest to denote going *into, or to, a place and then doing the action denoted by the verb*:—collocare propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, (*to take his kinswomen, to be married, into other states, and there give them in marriage; i.e.*) *to settle his kinswomen, in marriage, in other states*.—b. *Upon*.—c. *Against*.—d. *At*.—e. *For*.—f. *To, towards*.—g. *After, according to*: mirum in modum, (*after a wonderful manner*; ch. 41 [év].

in-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in or into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn* [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in or into"; root CAN, akin to καίω, "to burn"].

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdere, 3. v. n. [for in-cādo; fr. in, "into"; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall into"; hence) With in and Acc. of person: *To fall into the hands of.*

incitātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of incito.—2. Pa.: *Of a horse: At full speed.*

in-cīto, citāvi, citātum, citāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cito, "to set in rapid motion"] ("To set in rapid motion, urge forward"; hence) *To arouse, excite, incite*.—Pass.: **in-cītor**, citātus sum, citāri.

incōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. and n. [in, "in"; colo, "to dwell"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) 1. Act.: *To inhabit*.—2. Neut.: *To dwell, reside*.

in-cōlūmis, cōlūme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; absol. cōlūmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

incommōd-um, i, n. [incommod-us, "troublesome"] ("To

which is troublesome"; hence) *Trouble, misfortune, disaster.*

in-crēdibilis, crēdibilis, adj. [in, "not"; crēdibilis, "to be believed"] *Not to be believed, incredible, extraordinary.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-caus-o; fr. in, "against"; caus-a, "a charge"] ("To bring a charge against"; hence) 1. Of place: *From that place or quarter, thence.*—2. Of time: *After that.*

in-de, adv. [probably fr. nominal root *i*; with *n*, epenthetic; *de*, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) 1. Of place: *From that place or quarter, thence.*—2. Of time: *After that.*

indīc-um, īi, n. [indīc-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) *Information.*

in-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dico, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead into" a thing; hence) *To move, excite, stimulate, etc.*—Pass.: **in-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

inductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of induco.

indulgēo, ulsi, ultum, ulgere, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be kind, or indulgent, to; to favour.*

in-erm-us, a, um, adj. [for in-arm-us; fr. in, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] *Not having, or without, arms; unarmed.*—N.B. The form *inarmus* is rare; *inermis* is generally found.

in-fēr-lor, lus, comp. adj. [infer-us, "that is below"] *Lower.* (Sup.: *infimus* and *imus*).

in-fēro, tūli, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in; fēro, "to bear"] 1. [in, "into"] *To bear, carry, or bring into or to.*—2. [in, "against"] a. *To bring, or carry,*

against:—bellum inferre, (to carry war against one; i.e.) *to make war upon one, wage war against one*;—eo, inferre calamitatem or injuriam, *to inflict a calamity or injury*;—inferre vulnera, *to inflict wounds*; signa inferre, (to carry the standards against one; i.e.) *to advance to the attack.*—b. Of a cause or reason: *To assign, allege.*—Pass.: **in-fēror**, (il-)lātus sum, ferri.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; flecto, "to bend"] 1. *To bend.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of things: *To bend itself, become bent.*

in-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūare, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flūo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow or run into; to empty itself into*:—at ch. 8, and also again at ch. 12, strengthened by prep. in (with Acc.).

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) *Vast, immense, huge.*

1. **in-īmīcus**, īmica, īmicum, adj. [for in-āmīcus; fr. in, "not"; āmīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical*:—inīmico animo, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 7.—As Subst.: **in-īmīcus**, ī, m. A (private) enemy or foe.

2. **inīmīcus**, ī; see 1. in-īmīcus.

in-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for in-aequus; fr. in, "not"; aequus, "just"] *Unjust.*

inī-tium, tīi, n. [Ineo, "to go in," through true root *INI*] ("A going in"; hence) *A beginning, commencement.*

in-jēctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of in-jēcio.

in-jēcio, jēci, jectum, jēcere, 3. v. a. [for in-jācio; fr. in, "into"; jācio, "to throw"]

("To throw into"; hence) Mentally: With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person, and in Pass. with Dat. of person alone: *To infuse something into one; to inspire one with some feeling.*—Pass.: *in-jicior*, *jectus sum*, *jici*.

injūri-a, æ, f. [*injūri-us*, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence)

1. *Unjust or wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury, etc.*:—*pro Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani*, *for the injuries of the Helvetii* (=against) *the Roman people*; ch. 30. *Helvetiorum* is a Subjective Gen. dependent on *injuriis*; i.e. it points out those who committed the injuries; and *Populi* is an Objective Gen. dependent also on *injuriis*; i.e. it points out those on whom the injuries were committed.—2. Adverbial Abl.: *Injuria*, *Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause.*

in-jus-sus, *sus* (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for *in-jub-sus*; fr. *in*, "not"; *jūb-ēo*, "to command"] ("A not commanding"; hence) *Without command*:—*in-jussu suo*, *without his command or order*; ch. 19.

in-nascor, *nātus sum*, *nasci*, 3. v. dep. [*in*, "in"; *nascor*, "to be born"] ("To be born in"; hence) Mentally: *To arise, or spring up, in the mind; to be produced.*

innātus, a, um, P. perf. of *innascor*.

innōcent-ia, *is*, f. [*innōcens*, *innōcent-is*, "innocent"] ("The quality of the *innōcens*"; hence) *Uprightness, integrity, innocence.*

inōp-ia, *is*, f. [*inops*, *inōp-is*, "without means"] ("The quality, or state, of the *inōps*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

in-ōpin-a-nis, *ntis*, adj. [*in*, "not"; *opin(a)-or*, "to expect"]

Cæs. i.

Not expecting, off one's guard, unaware.

inquirendo, Gerund *in do fr. inquirō.*

in-quirō, *quisivi*, *quisitum*, *quirere*, 3. v. a. [for *in-quaero*; fr. *in*, "without force"; *quaero*, "to seek"] ("To seek or search after"; hence) Mentally: *With out object: To enquire, make enquiries.*

in-sciens, *scientis*, adj. [*in*, "not"; *sciens*, "knowing"] ("Not knowing"; hence) *Unaware, without one's knowledge.*

in-sēquor, *sēquūtus sum*, *sēqui*, 3. v. dep. [*in*, "after or upon"; *sēquor*, "to follow"] *To follow after or close upon; to pursue, press upon the fleeing enemy.*

insēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *insēquor*.

insid-ēs, *iarum*, f. plur. [*insid-ēo*, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) 1. *An ambush, ambuscade.*—2. *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

insign-e, *is*, n. [*insign-is*, "having a mark on it"] ("That which has a mark on it"; hence, "a distinctive mark," etc.; hence) *A standard, ensign.*

in-sign-is, *e*, adj. [*in*, "upon"; *sign-um*, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Marked, remarkable, especial.*

in-silio, *siliū* and *siliū*, no sup., *sillire*, 4. v. n. [for *in-salio*; fr. *in*, "upon"; *silio*, "to leap"] *To leap on or upon*;—at ch. 52 follid. by *in* with Acc.

insōlen-ter, adv. [for *insolent-ter*; fr. *insolens*, *insolent-is*, "insolent"] *Insolently.*

in-stitiō, *stittū*, *stittatum*, *stittēre*, 3. v. a. [for *in-stitūo*; fr. *in*, "without force"; *stittō*, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"

hence, "to construct, build"; hence) Of persons: *To train up, instruct, etc.*—Pass.: **in-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

institū-tum, tī, n. [instītū-o, "to institute"] *Institution, custom*

in-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre. 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) 1. *To press hard, assail vigorously, etc.*—2. Of time: *To be close at hand, to be very near.*

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruō.

in-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; strūo, "to build"] ("To build"; hence) Of troops, etc.: *To arrange, draw up, form, etc.*—Pass.: **in-strūor**, structus sum, strūi.

intellectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of intelligo;—at ch. 36, supply esse with intellecturum [§ 158].

intel-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Between, among*:—inter se, among themselves, i.e. mutually, one with another.—2. Of time: *During*; ch. 36.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; cēo, "to go or come"] ("To go, or come, between"; hence) 1. Of time: *To intervene.*—2. *To be, or exist, between.*

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (=clando), "to shut"] ("To shut, or close," a passage or way "between" two or more points; hence) *To cut off persons from supplies, etc.*—Pass.: **inter-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intercludo.

inter-dico, dixi, dictum, dicēre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; dico, "to speak"] ("To speak (to pronounce judgment, etc.) between"; hence, "to make a decree or order"; hence) With Dat. of person and Abl. of place: *To prohibit one from coming into a place; to shut one out from a place*; ch. 46.

inter-dū, adv. [inter, "during"; dies, "day"] *During the day, by day.*

interdum, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; dum] *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intēr-ēā, adv. [for intēr-ēam; fr. inter, "between"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) Of time: *Meanwhile; in the mean time*; cf. interim.

intēressem, imperf. subj. of intersum.

inter-ficio, fēcī, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-fācio; fr. inter, "between"; fācio, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy; esp. to kill, slay, slaughter.*—Pass.: **inter-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

intēr-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im=eam, acc. masc. sing. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) *Meanwhile, in the meantime*; cf. interea.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. and n. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) 1. Act.: *To leave off, or discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt the doing of a thing*:—inter-missā nocte, a night having inter-

vened; ch. 27.—2. Neut.: *To leave a space or interval*.—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

internēc-ŷo, ŷōnia, f. [inter-nēc-o, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Utter destruction, extermination*.

inter-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [inter, "between"; pell-o, "to drive"] ("To drive, or impel," something between an object and its place of destination; hence) *To obstruct, hinder, molest, disturb*.

inter-pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) Of a pretext, reason, etc.: *To allege, interpose, etc.*—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

interpōsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

interpres, ētis, comm. gen. ("A go-between, agent"; hence) *An interpreter*.

inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] Of space, etc.: *To be between, intervene*.

inter-vallum, vallī, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, etc.] ("The space between the mound," etc., of a camp and the soldiers' tents; hence) *An interval of space; distance*.

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. **intērā**, abl. sing. fem. of **intērus**, "within"] *On the inside of, within*.

in-tūēor, tūētus sum, tūēri, 2. v. dep. [in, "at or upon"; tūēor, "to look"] *To look at or upon; to cast the eyes down upon*.

intūleram, intūlissem, pluperf. ind. and subj. of infēro.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. a. [in, "upon"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come upon";

hence) *To find, discover, etc.*—Pass.: **in-vēnior**, ventus sum, vēniri.

inventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invēnio.

in-victus, victa, victum, adj. [in, "not"; victus, "conquered"]

1. *Unconquered, unvanquished*.—2. *Not to be conquered, invincible*.

invitātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

invito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite*.—Pass.: **invitor**, ātus sum, āri.

in-vi-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will* [in, "not"; Sans. root vi, "to desire"].

i-pse, pes, psum, pron. dem. [for **is-pse**; fr. **is**; suffix **pee**] *Self, very, identical*.—As Subst. m.: a. Sing.: *Himself*.—b. Plur.: *Themselves*.

irā-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [ira-scor, "to be angry"] *Very angry or wrathful; full of rage or passion*.

ire, pres. inf. of 3. eo.

ir-ridicūle, adv. [for **ir-ridicūle**; fr. **in**, "not"; **ridicūle**, "laughably, humourously"] *Not humourously, unwittingly; without wit or humour*.

is, ēa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root i] 1. *This, that, person or thing just mentioned*. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He*.—(b) Neut.: *It, that*.—b. Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they*.—(b) Neut.: *Those things*.—2. *Of such a nature or kind, such*.

Ita, adv.: 1. *Thus, in this way or manner, so*.—2. *In the following way or manner*.—3. *Accordingly* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

Itāl-ia, iae, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe [either *italós*, "a bull," or a man named *Italus*].

Itā-que, conj. [Ita, "thus"; que, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so.*—2. *On this, or that, account; therefore.*

Item, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in like manner.*—2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

I-ter, tinēris, n. [ēo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) 1. *Of troops: A march.*—2. *A journey.*—3. *A road, way.*

Itēr-um, adv. ("Beyond this, further"; hence) *A new, afresh, a second time, again* [akin to Sans. *itar-a*, "the other"].

Itūrus, a, um, P. fut. of 3. eo; —at ch. 40 supply esse with itur-um.

jactātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jacto.

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [jācio, "to throw"] 1. *Of the arms: To throw, or toss, about.*—2. *Of matters: To agitate, discuss.*—Pass.: **jac-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] 1. *At this time; now.*—2. *Already.*

jūba, æ, f. *The mane of a horse.*

jūbēo, jussī, jussum, jūbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

judicāssent for **judicavis-sent**, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of judico.

judicāturus, a, um, P. fut. of judico;—at ch. 40 supply esse with judicatu-ros.

judicō-Xum, n. [judic-o, "to judge"] ("A judging"; hence) 1. *A trial.*—2. *Decree, decision.*—3. *Judgment, opinion.*

jū-dic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for jur-dic-o; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"; dic-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. Act.: a.

To decide, determine.—b. *To deem, consider, judge.*—2. Neut.: *To settle, come to a decision or determination*; ch. 40.—Pass.: **jū-dic-or**, ātus sum, āri.

jūg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence, "the yoke" of draught animals; hence) 1. *Of mountains: A height, summit, ridge.*—2. *A yoke* formed by a spear fastened horizontally to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, beneath which a vanquished force was compelled to pass in token of submission; ch. 7.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal; beast of burden.*

junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jurg-ēre, 3. v. a. *To join, unite.*—Pass.: **jungor**, junctus sum, jungi [akin to Gr. *ζυγν*, root of *ζεύγνυμι*; and to Sans. root YUJ].

Jūra, æ, m. *Jura*; a mountain chain extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.

jū-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To bind one's self morally"; hence) *To take an oath, to swear* [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) 1. *Law, whether natural, human, or divine.*—2. *A right or privilege.*—3. *Power, authority* [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jus-jūra-ndum, Gen. juris-jura-ndi, n. [jus, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath.*

jūst Itīa, Itīæ, f. [just-us, "just"] ("The quality of the justus"; hence) *Justice.*

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence)
 1. *Just*.—2. *Proper, right*. (Comp.: just-ior); Sup.: just-issimus.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. a. *To help, aid, assist*.

Kāl-endæ, endārum, f. plur. ("Things to be called out or proclaimed"; i.e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. The proclamation was always made by the Pontifices, on the first day of the month; hence called) *The Kalends* [kāl-o=καλω, "to call out"].

Lābiēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lāb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining or getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άω, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

lābōrans, ntis, P. pres. of lābōro.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [labor, "labour"]
 1. Neut.: a. *To labour, toil*.—b. Of soldiers, etc.: *To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty or danger*.—2. Act.: *To labour at; to endeavour earnestly to effect or accomplish*.

lāc-esso, essīvi or essīi or essī, essitum, essēre, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; "to mangle"; hence) *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail* [akin to δάκνω; Sans. root DAQ, "to bite"].

lācrīma, æ (old form dacri-ma), f. ("The biting thing"; hence) *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ; Sans. root DAQ or DAQ, "to bite"].

lācus, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to λάκος, "a pit, pond"].

lā-pis, pīdis, m. *A stone* [akin to λᾶ-as, "a stone"].

largiendum, Gerund in dum fr. largior.

larg-ior, Itus sum, Iri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] ("To give bountifully"; hence) *To bribe*.

larg-iter, adv. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "extensive"] *Extensively, to a great extent, very much or greatly*:—largiter posse, *to be exceedingly powerful or influential*.

largi-tio, tiōnis, f. [largi-or, "to bestow freely"] ("A giving bountifully or freely"; hence) In a good sense: *Liberality*.

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, extensively, far and wide*.
lātissimus, a, um; see 1. latus.

lāt-ītūdo, itūdinis, f. [lāt-us, "wide"] ("The quality of the latus"; hence) *Width, breadth*.

Latobrigi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Latobrigi*; a Gallic people, probably situated on the Rhine.

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of fero.

1. **lātus**, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide*. (Comp.: (lāt-ior); Sup.: lāt-issimus [akin to Gr. πλατύς, Sans. prithu].

2. **lātus**, ōris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side*.—2. Of an army: *The flank*:—latere aperto, *on (their) open flank*, i.e. on their right flank, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers; ch. 25.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation*.

lōgā-tio, tiōnis, f. [lōg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence)

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sy.—2. *The persons*
embassy; delegates.
tl, m. [ld.] ("One
embassy"; hence)
sador.—2. *Milit. t. t.:*
-general; a lieutenant.
lōnis, f. [lē-o, "to
ist"] ("A levying or
; hence, "a body of
led," etc.; hence) A
gion, consisting of 10
of infantry, and a
of 300 cavalry.
l-ārīus, āria, ārium,
io, lēgion-is, "a legion"
belonging to, a legion;
y.
annus, i, m. Lemannus;
lake of Geneva.
itas, itātis, f. [lēn-is,
mooth"; hence, "gentle"]
quality of the lenis";
Gentleness.
ici, ōrum, m. plur. The
; a people of Gallia Belgica.
l, lēgis, f. [=leg-s; fr. lēg-o,
read"] ("That which is
"; hence, "a bill," i.e. a pro-
position reduced to writing and
(to the people) with a view
to being passed into law;
e) A law, statute, decree,
nance.
ben-ter, adv. [for libent-
fr. libens, libent-is, "will-
"] Willingly.
b-er, ēra, ērum, adj. ("Do-
as one desires"; hence) Free,
stricted, whether of persons
things [akin to Sans. root
h, "to desire"; whence,
Gr. ἐλευθ-ερός, "free"].
bērāl-itas, itātis, f. [libērāl-
"liberal"] ("The quality of
liberalis"; hence) Generosity,
ality.
bēr-e, adv. [l. liber] Freely,
unrestrictedly, without re-
Comp.: libēr-ius;
liber-rime).
ērī, ērōrum, m. plur. (the

sing. only in late Lat.) ("The de-
 sired or loved ones"; hence)
 Children [akin to Sans. root
 LUBH, "to desire or love"].

liber-tas, tātis, f. [liber,
 "free"] ("The state or condition
 of the liber"; hence) *Freedom,*
liberty.

licens, ntis, P. pres. of liceor.
lic-ō, ūi, itum, ēre (usually
 only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf.
 mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable;*
to be permitted or lawful.

liceor, itus aum, ēri, 2. v. dep.
To bid at an auction.

liceo; see liceo.

lingōnes, um, m. plur. The
Lingones; a people of Celtic Gaul,
whose chief town, Artodunum, is
now called Langres.

ling-ua, uae, f. [ling-o, "to
lick"] ("The licking thing";
hence) 1. The tongue. — 2. A
language.

lin-ter, tris, m. [perhaps lin-
o, "to smear"] ("The thing
smeared" with pitch"; hence)
A boat, skiff.

liscus, i, m. Liscus; a chief-
tain of the Ædui.

litera, ae, f.: 1. Sing.: A letter
of the alphabet. — 2. Plur.: A
letter, epistle.

lōc-us, i, m. (Plur. lōc-i, m.,
and lōc-a, n.) ("That which is
put, placed, or situate"; hence)
A place [prob. akin to Gr. root
λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long";
hence, "far off"] 1. Pos.: a. Far
off, at a distance. — b. With Com-
parative and Superlative words:
By far, very much, greatly. — 2.
Comp.: a. Further. — b. To a
greater distance than usual. — 3.
Sup.: Furthest. (Comp.:
long-ius); Sup.: long-issime.

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a,
um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr.
long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"]
("Belonging to far hence").

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hence) Of time: *Of long duration or continuance; long continued, long.*

longissime; see longe.

long-ittūdo, ittūdinis, f. [long-us, "long"] ("The quality of the longus"; hence) *Length.*

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long.*

—2. Of time: *Distant, far off, remote.* 𐌺𐌾 Comp.: long-ior; (Sup.: long-issimus) [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"].

lōquendi, Gerund in di fr. loquor.

lōqu-or, itus (and lōc-) sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To speak, talk* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lōquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of loquor.

Lūc-yus, ū, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"]

"One belonging to the day," i.e. prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

lū-na, nē, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ō, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

lux, lūcis, f. [for lac-s; fr. lūc-ō, "to shine"] ("That which shines or is bright"; hence) 1. *Light.*—2. *The light of day, daylight.*

Magetobria, ē, f. *Magetobria*; a place of which the situation is unknown. By some it is conjectured to be the same as Bingham (the modern Bingen).

māg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater or higher degree.* 𐌺𐌾 Sup.: maxīme (=mag-sime).

māgistr-ātus, ātūs (Dat. magistratū, ch. 16), m. [magister, magistr-ū, "master"] ("The office or rank of a magister"; hence) 1. *Magisterial office, magistracy.*—2. *A magistrate.*

magn-ittūdo, ittūdinis, f. [mag-nus] ("The quality of the

magnus"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size.*

magn-ōpēre, adv. [fr. magno opere, the ablatives sinj of magnus, "great," and opū. opēris, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," etc.; hence, *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large.*—2. Of sound, etc.: *Powerful, loud.*—3. In age: *Great, advanced, old.* 𐌺𐌾 Comp.: mājor (=māg-ior); Sup.: maximus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. mah-a, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: mājōres, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

mājōres, um; see major.

māl-e, adv. [māl-us, "bad"] *Badly; injuriously, hurtfully, to one's hurt.*

mālē-fic-ium, ū, n. [for male-fac-ium; fr. mālē, "badly"; facio, "to do"] ("A doing badly or evil"; hence) 1. *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime, bad action.*—2. *Mischief, hurt, harm.*

māl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence) *Bad of its kind.* 𐌺𐌾 (Irreg.) Comp.: pejor; (Sup.: pessimus) [akin to Sans. mal-as, "dirty"; Gr. μέλ as, "black"].

mandārunt, for mandaverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of mando.

mandā-tum, ti, n. [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order, etc.*

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, i, v. a. [mān-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) 1. *To enjoin, command.*—2. ("To commit, consign"; hence) *With personal pron. in reflexive force, and*

fugæ: To betake one's self to flight; ch. 12.—Pass.: *man-dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri*.

mān-ēo, si, *sum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. To remain, continue (*μείνω*).

mā-nus, *nūs*, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root *mā*, "to measure"].

Marcomanni, *ōrum*, m. plur. ("March-men or Border-men") *The Marcomanni*; a Germanic people [Germ. mark (late Latin marka), a march = boundary, border; mann, "a man"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written by abbreviation, M.); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root *mr̥id*, "to crush"].

Mār-yus, li, m. [perhaps fr. mas, mār-is, "a male"] ("One pertaining to a mas; i.e. Manly, or Bold, One") *Marius* (*Caius*); a celebrated Roman general, who was seven times consul.

mātāra, æ, f. *A Celtic javelin or pike*.

mā-ter, tris, f. ("The producer," or "she that brings forth"; hence) *A mother* [akin to Gr. μήτηρ, Sans. *mā-tri*, fr. root *mā*, in the meaning of "to produce"].

mātr-īmōnīum, *īmōnīi*, n. [mater, matr-is, "mother"] ("That which appertains to a mater"; hence) *Marriage, matrimony*.

Matrōna, æ, m. *The Matrona* (now *Marne*); a river of Gaul, flowing into the Sequana (now Seine).

mātūr-andus, a, um, Gerundive of *maturō*;—at ch. 37 supply esse with *maturandum*.

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us] *Early, speedily, soon*:—quam *maturime, as speedily as possible*; ch. 33. *Comp.*: *mātūr-ius*;

Sup.: (*matur-issime, and*) *matur-rime*.

mātūr-ius, *matur-rime*; see *mature*.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [maturus, "quick"] *To hasten, quicken, or accelerate*.

mātūrus, a, um, adj. *Ripe. maxim-e*, sup. adv. [maxim-us] *In the greatest or highest degree; very greatly; especially, chiefly.* *Comp.*: *māgis*.

1. *maximus*, a, um, sup. adj.:—quam *maximum numerum, as large a number as possible*; ch. 3; see *magnus*.

2. *Maximus*, i, m. [1. *maximus*] ("Greatest, or Very Great, One") *Maximus*; a Roman cognomen.

mēdiōcr-iter, adv. [mediocr-is, "moderate"] *Moderately*:—non *mediocriter, (not moderately, i.e.) excessively, in a very high degree*; ch. 39.

mēd-ius, ia, ium, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid.*—2. *The middle* of that denoted by the subet. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. μέσος; Sans. *mad-yas*].

mēmōr-ia, iæ, f. [mēmōr, "mindful"] ("The state, or quality, of the memor"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance*.

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the origin of thought [akin to Sans. *mān-as*, "mind"; fr. root *MAN*, "to think"].

mensis, ia, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month*, as a measure of time [akin to Sans. *māsa*, "a month"; fr. root *mā*, "to measure"].

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant*.

mer-cē-s, dis, f. [for *merced-s*; fr. *merx*, *merc* is, "gain" *cēd-o*, "to come"] ("That which

comes as, or for, gain"; hence)
1. *Reward, recompense.* — 2. *Terms, condition.*

mēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: 1. *To deserve or merit.* — 2. With Adv.: *To act or conduct one's, etc., in the way denoted by the accompanying adverb* [akin to *μερ* or *μωρ*, root of *μείρ-ομαι*, "to obtain by lot"].

mēri-dies, diei, m. [for *mēdi-dies*; fr. *mēdi*-us, "middle"; dies, "day"] *Mid-day, noon.*

mēr-ītum, itī, n. [*mēr-ēor*, "to deserve"] ("That for which one deserves" something; hence) *Desert, merit.*

mēritus, a, um, P. perf. of *mereor*.

Messāla, ae, m. *Messala (Marcus)*; a Roman consul.

mētior, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. *To measure, measure out for division, etc.* [root *MET* or *MEN*, akin to Sans. root *MĀ*, "to measure"].

Mettius, ii, m. *Mettius*; a Roman officer in Caesar's army.

miles, itis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

millt-āris, āre, adj. [miles, millt-is, "a soldier"] ("Pertaining to a miles"; hence) *Military, pertaining to war*:—res *militaris*, *military affairs*, i.e. *military science, etc.*

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand*:—mille passūs, *a thousand paces*, i.e. *a (Roman) mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: **mill-ia**, ium, n. plur.: a. *A thousand*:—with foll. gen.: *hominum*, ch. 4; with *passūm* (=mille passūs), ch. 2, etc.: *A mile* [akin to χίλι-τοι].

millia, um; see *mille*.

mīnīm-e, sup. adv. [mīnīm-us] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mīnīm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of mīnīm-us] *Very little, very slightly, not at all*:—minimum posse, *to have very little power or influence*; ch. 20.

mīnīmus, a, um; see *parvus*.

mīnor, us; see *parvus*:—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131]; ch. 14.

mīnuendus, a, um, Gerundive of *minuo*.

mīn-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 2. v. n. *To grow, or become, less; to diminish* [root *MIN*, akin to *mīn-or*, and *μιν-ύω*].

mīnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *minor*] 1. *Less*:—nihilominus (sometimes written as one word, nihilominus), *by nothing the less, i.e. none the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*—2. To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree*:—minus posse, *he was quite unable*; ch. 16.

mīrātus, a, um, P. perf. of *miror*.

mīror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence, "to admire"; hence) 1. *To wonder or marvel.*—2. *To wonder, or marvel, at* [akin to Sans. root *SMI*, "to smile"].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mīr-or, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, amazing, marvellous, etc.*

mīser, ēra, ērum, adj. *Wretched, miserable.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: mīser-for; (Sup.: mīser-rīmus).

mīserior, us; see *mīser*.

mīser-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mīser, "wretched"] ("To be wretched for or on account of"; hence) *To lament, deplore, bewail.*

mīsi, mīseram, perf. and pluperf. ind. of *mittō*.

missūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *mitto*:—at ch. 47 supply *esse* with *missurum* [§ 168].

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *mitto*:—at ch. 7 supply *esse* with *missum*; and at ch. 43, supply *sunt* with *missa* [§ 158].

mitto, *miſi*, *missum*, *mittēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer, or allow to go.*—2. *To cause to go; to send*;—at ch. 11 with supine in *um* (*rogatum*) [§ 141, 5].—3. Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch.*—Pass.: **mittor**, *missus sum*, *mitti*.

mōdo, adv. *Only, merely.*

mō-dus, *di*, *m*. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root *MA*, "to measure"; whence also μέτρον, "a measure"].

mōlītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *molo*.

mōl-o, *ſi*, *Itum*, *ēre*, 3. v. a. *To grind, crush, bruise* corn.—Pass.: **mōl-or**, *Itus sum*, *i* [prob. akin to Sans. root *MRID*, "to crush"].

mōn-ōo, *ſi*, *Itum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) *To warn, advise, admonish.*—Pass.: **mōn-ōor**, *Itus sum*, *eri* [akin to Sans. root *MAN*; see *mens*].

mon-s, *tis*, *m*. [for *min-s*; fr. *mīn-ōo*, "to project"] ("That which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

mōr-īor, *tūs sum*, *i* or *iri*, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root *MRI*, "to die"].

mōr-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. v. dep. a. [*mor-s*, "delay"] *To delay, i. e. to tarry, linger, stay.*

mor-s, *tis*, *f*. [*mōr-īor*, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*:—*mortem sibi consciscere*; see *conscisco*.

mortūs, a, um, P. perf. of *moriōr*.

m-os, *ōris*, *m*. [prob. for *me-os*; fr. *mē-o*, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence,

"a person's will"; hence *lice, usage, custom.*

mōtūrus, a, um, *moveo*.

mōv-ōo, *mōvi*, *mōtur* 2. v. a. *To move, set in* Pass.: **mōv-ōor**, *mō mōvēri*.

mūller, *ōris*, *f*. *A mult-ītūdo*, *Itū* [mult-us] ("The quali multus"; hence) *A great multitude.*

mult-um, adv. | acc. neut. of *mult-u* greatly.

mul-tus, *ta*, *tum*, Sing.: a. *Much*:—multial abl. of measure [§ much; far, far more, & etc. — b. In collectiv Many a; i. e. many, nu 2. Plur.: Many, nume Subst.: a. multi, ōrum Many men, many. — b. ōrum, n. plur.: Many (thi time: Much, or far, gon die, when much of the gone; ch. 22: ad multa (up to the night far g until late at night; ch. Comp.: plūs; Sup.:] see plūs and plūrimus akin to πολ-ύς].

mūnīendus, a, um ive of *mūnio*.

mūn-īo (old form *iri* or *ii*, *Itum*, *ire*, 4. v. *la*, "walls") ("To wall 1. *To build a wall, or r fications, around; to f To defend, protect, secu.*

—Pass.: **mūn-īor**, *Itū* **mūnī-tio**, *tōnis*, *f*. "to fortify"] 1. *A fort act of raising fortificati*

fortification, rampart, e

mūnītus, a, um, pass. of *mūnio*.

mūnus, *ōris*, *n*. *A sent.*

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [akin to Sans. root **MUR**, "to encircle"].

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of **nanciscor**.

nam, conj. *For*.

Nameius, ii, m. *Nameius*; an ambassador sent by the Helvetii to Cæsar.

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly*.

na(n)c-iscor, **nactus** sum, **nancisci**, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain*.—2. *To meet with, And* [akin to Sans. root **NAQ**, "to attain"].

Nastia, æ, m. *Nasua*; a chieftain of the Suevi.

nā-tio, tiōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race of people*.

nā-tūra, turæ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature, i.e. the natural property, etc., of a thing; natural situation or position of a country, etc.*

nāv-icŭla, icŭlæ, f. dim. [nav-is, "a vessel"] *A small vessel; a boat, etc.*

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. ναῦς; Sans. *naus*].

1. **nē**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*;—ne quidem, *not even*.—2. Conj.: a. *That not; lest*.—b. After words denoting fear: *That*.—c. After words denoting a hindrance, etc.: *That one, etc., should not, etc. do; from doing, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. **nē**, enclitic and interrogative particle: *Whether*;—ne . . . an . . . an, *whether . . . or whether . . . or whether*.

nec; see **neque**.

necessāri-o, adv. [necessāri-

us, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily*.

necess-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [nēcesse, "needful"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *necess*"; hence) 1. *Needful, necessary*.—2. *Pressing, urgent*.—3. *Nearly related to one through natural ties*.—As Subst.: **necessarius**, ii, m. *A relative, kinsman*.

nēcess-ītūdo, itūdīnis, f. [id.] ("The state of the *necess*"; hence, "needfulness"; hence) 1. *Relationship*.—2. *Friendship, intimacy*.

nec-ne, conj. [nec, "not"; ne, "or"] *Or not*;—at ch. 59, corresponding to a preceding **utrum**; see **utrum**.

nēc-o, āvi or ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) *To kill*.—Pass.: **nēc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root **NAQ**, "to perish"].

nēglectŭrus, a, um, P. fut. of **nēglio**.

nēg-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for **nec-lego**; fr. **nec**, "not"; **lego**, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) *To neglect*.

nē-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say no to"; hence) *To deny*;—negat se posse, *he denies that he is able, i.e. he affirms, or says, that he cannot, etc.*; ch. 8.—Pass.: **nē-g-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root **AH** (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nēg-ōtium, ōtīi, n. [for **nec-ōtium**; fr. **nec**, "not"; **ōtium**, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business*.

Nemetes, um, m. plur. *The Nemetes*; a people of Gaul.

nē-mo, minis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. **ne-homo**; fr. **nē**, "not"; **hōmo**, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody*.

nē-que (contracted **nec**), conj. [**nē**, "not"; **que**, "and"]

And not, nōr:—neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor*.

nē-quiquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quiquam, adverbial abl. of quisquam, "any"] ("Not in any way"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*.

nerv-us, i, m. ("A sinew, tendon"; hence) Plur.: *Might, power* [Gr. *νεῦ-ov*].

neu; see *nēve*.

nē-ve (contracted **neu**), conj. *And not, nor* [nē, "not"; ve, akin to Sans. *vā*, "and"].

nex, nēcis, f. [for nec-s, fr. nec-o, "to kill"] ("That which kills"; hence) *Death*; esp. *violent death*.

nihil; see *nihilum*;—at ch. 11 with Gen.

nī-hilum, i (apocopated **nī-hil**, contr. **nīl**, indecl.), n. [for nē-hilum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (=filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*.—*Nihilo*, with comp. words: *By nothing*, i.e. *In no degree or respect*; *not at all*:—*nihilo minus* (or as one word *nihilominus*, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding*.

nīhilo; see *nihilum*.

nīl; see *nihilum*.

nī-sī, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not*; i.e. *unless, except*.

nītor, nīsus or nīxus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon"; hence) With Abl.: *To rely, or depend, upon*.

nō-bīlis, bīle, adj. [nō-sco] ("That can be known or is known"; hence) 1. *Renowned, celebrated, famed*.—2. *Of noble birth, high-born*.—As Subst.: **nō-bīlis**, i, m. *A nobleman, noble*; ch. 44. **nō-bīl-issimus** (Comp.: *nōbīl-ior*); Sup.: *nōbīl-issimus*.

nōbīlissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see *nobilis*.

nōbīl-itas, itātis, f. [nōbīl-is, "noble"] ("The state, or quality,

of the *nōbīlis*"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles*.

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus=nox] *By night*; in the course of the night.

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, night*; by night, nocturnal.

n-ōlo, ōlī, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne, volo; nē, "not"; vōlo, "to wish"] *To not wish, to be unwilling*.

nō-men, mīnis, n. [no-sco] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name*.—2. *Purpose, design*, etc.:—suo nomine, *on his own account*; ch. 18.

nōmīnā-tim, adv. [nōmīn(a)-o, "to name"] *By name, expressly*.

non, adv. *Not*.—Particular use: non placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: *non nunquam*, or as one word, *nonnunquam*, (*not never*, i.e.) *sometimes*; *non nullus*, or as one word, *nonnullus*, (*not none*, i.e.) *some* [akin to Sans. *na* or *no*].

non-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Ninth ten"; i.e.) *Ninety* [nōn-us, "ninth"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κόττα="ten"].

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"; see non] *Some*.

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"; see non] *Sometimes*.

Noreia, æ, f. *Noreia* (now *Neumark*, in Styria); a town of Noricum.

Norica, æ; see *Noricum*.

Nōricum, i, n. *Noricum*; a country lying between the *Danube* and the *Alps*.—Hence, **Nōric-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging*

to, *Noricum*; *Norican*.—As Subst.: *Nōricā*, æ, f. *A woman of Noricum*; a *Norican*.

Nōricus, a, um, adj.; see *Noricum*.

nos, plur. of *ego*.

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] *Our, our own, ours*.—As Subst.: *nostri*, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men*.

nōvem, num. adj. indecl.

Nine [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nōvissimus, a, um; see *novus*.

nōvus, a, um, adj.: 1. *New*:—*novæ res*, a change in the state, a revolution.—2. Sup.: a. *Last*.—As Subst.: *nōvissimi*, ōrum, m. plur. ("The last"; hence) *Of soldiers: Those in the rear of an army, the rear*.—b. *Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing: novissimum agmen, the last part of an army on march, the rear*. ~~135~~ Sup.: *nōvissimus* [akin to Gr. *véos*, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night*;—for ad multam noctem, see *multus* [akin to *vúḡ*, Sans. *nakta*].

nūbo, nūsi (and nupta sum), nuptum, nūbere, 2. v. a. and n. [nub-es, "a cloud"] ("To cloud over"; hence, (Act.) "to cover"; (Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.) "To cover one's self"; hence, of a woman in reference to her putting on the bridal veil) *To marry or wed; to be married*.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Ashamed"; hence) *Naked, bare* [Sans. root NADSH, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-nllus; fr. *nē*, "not"; *ullus*, "any"] *Not any, none, no*; sometimes with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

num, interrog. particle: 1. *In direct questions; without any corresponding force in Eng-*

ish.—2. *In indirect questions: Whether*.

nūm-erus, ěri, n. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [akin to *vém-w*, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now* [akin to Gr. *nūv* (Sans. *nu* or *nū*), "now"; c shortened fr. *ce*, demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. *ne*, "not"; *unquam*, "ever"] *Not ever, never*.

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. *nov-us*, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago*.

nuptum, Supine in um fr. *nūbo*.

nuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nuntio*.

nuntī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nuntī-us] *To carry or bring intelligence about; to announce*.—Pass.: *nuntī-or*, ātus sum, āri.

nuntī-us, ūi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. *nov-ven-tūs*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"; *vēn-īo*, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message*.

nū-tus, tūs, m. [nū-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *Command, will*.

ōb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) *To indicate object or cause: On account of, for* [akin to *ēw-i*; Sans. *ap-i*].

1. *ōb-ær-ātus*, āta, ātum, adj. [*ōb*, "upon"; *ær-is*, "bronze"; hence, "money"] ("Provided with *æs* upon" one; hence) *Involved in debt*.—As Subst.: *ōbærātus*, i, m. *A debtor*.

2. *ōbærātus*, i; see 1. *ōbærātus*.

objectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *objicio*.

ob-jīcio, jēcī, jectum, jīcere, 3. v. a. [for *ob-jācio*; fr. *ob*, "before"; *jācio*, "to throw"] ("To throw before"; hence) 1. *To oppose*.—2. *To expose*.—Pass.: **ob-jīctor**, jectus sum, jīci.

ob-li-visor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted away" from the mind; hence) With Gen. [§ 133, a]: *To forget* [prob. *ob*, "without force"; root *LI* or *LAV*, akin to Sans. root *LI*, "to melt"].

ob-sēcō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *ob-sacr-o*; fr. *ōb*, "on account of"; *sacr-a*, "sacrifices"] ("To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices" offered; hence) *To beg, entreat, implore, beseech*—at ch. 20, followed by *ne* with Subj.

observātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *observo*.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. [ob, "without force"; *servo*, "to watch," etc.] *To watch, observe, mark*.—Pass.: **ob-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

obses, Idis, m. and f. [for *obsid-s*; fr. *obsid-ō*, "to stay, or remain," any where] ("One staying, or remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage*.

ob-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [ob, "without force"; *signo*, "to seal"] *To seal, put a seal upon a will, etc.*—Pass.: **ob-signor**, signātus sum, signāri.

obstrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *obstringo*.

ob-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. [ob, "around"; *stringo*, "to bind"] ("To bind around or up"; hence) *Morally*:

To bind, attach, connect.—P. **ob-stringor**, strictus sum, stringi.

obtentūrus, a, um, P. fut. obtineo.

obtinendus, a, um, Ger. ive of *obteneo*.

ob-tīnēo, tīnī, tentum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for *ob-tēnēo* ob, "without force"; *tēnēo*, hold"] ("To hold, or lay of," with the hands; hence) *To hold or occupy*.—2. *To acquire possession of, obtain*.

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for *oc-sus*; fr. *occid-o*, "to set," thru true root *OC-CAP*] Of the sun, *The setting or going down*.

oc-cido, cidi, cīsum, cī 3. v. a. [for *ob-cædo*; fr. "against"; *cædo*, "to strike etc."] ("To strike against"; he *To strike to the ground*"; he *To cut down, kill, slay, slaug* etc.—Pass.: **oc-cidor**, sum, cidi.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. of *occidor*.—As Subst.: **occōrum**, m. plur. *The slain*; ch

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, 1. v. a. intens. [occūl-o, hide"] *To hide, conceal*.—P

occul-tor, tātus sum, tāri. **occul-tus**, ta, tum, adj. *Hidden, concealed, secret*.—verbal expression: *In occ*

Secretly, in secret.

occūpandus, a, um, Ger. ive of *occupo*.

occūpātus, a, um: 1. perf. pass. of *occupo*.—2.

Busy, engaged, occupied.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre v. a. [for *ob-cap-o*; fr. "without force"; *CAP*, root cūp-lo, "to take"] 1. *To lay hold of, to seize*.—2. *To hold possession of*.—Pass.: **cūp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

occurrentus, a, um, undive of *occurro*;—at

supply esse with occurrendum [§§ 158; 144, 1].

oc-curro, curri (rarely cū-curri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ὀβ, "up or towards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run up to"; hence) With Dat.: *To hinder, oppose, prevent.*

ocēānus, i, m. *The ocean* [Ὠκεανός].

Ocelum, i, n. *Ocelum*; a town of Gallia Transalpina.

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

octō-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] *Eighteen.*

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens") *Eighty* [octo, "eight"; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

ōc-tilus, ūli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὀκ-ος, Sans. aksh-a; prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (=IKSH), "to see"].

ōdi, isse, v. defect. *To hate.*

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendere, 3. v. a. ("To strike against"; hence) *To mortify, vex, annoy, offend the feelings, etc.* [for ob-fendo; fr. ὀβ, "against"; obsol. fendo, akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

offen-sio, sionis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. offend-o, "to offend"] *A giving offence to; an offending, or displeasing, of.*

of-fic-ium, li, n. [for op-fac-ium; fr. (ops) ὀp-is, "aid"; fac-io, "to perform," etc.] ("The performing, or rendering, of aid"; hence) 1. *A service incumbent on one; an obligation, duty, office, etc.*—2. *An official duty, office, etc.*

omn-ino, adv. [omn-is, "all"]

1. *Altogether, wholly.*—2. *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a.

Of a class: *Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: a. *omnes*, ium,

comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—b. *omnia*, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

ōpes, um; see ops.

oportet, ūit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves.*

oppidum, i, n. *A town.*

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ὀβ, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune.* 3. (Comp.: opportun-for); Sup.: opportun-issimus.

opprimendus, a, um, Gerundive of opprimo.

op-primo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [for ob-prēmo; fr. ὀβ, "against"; prēmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.*—Pass: **op-primor**, pressus sum, primī.

oppugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of oppugno.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ὀβ, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.*

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) Mostly plural: *Means of any kind; wealth, riches, resources.*

optim-e, sup. adv. [optim-us, "best"] *In the best way; very or exceedingly well.*

optimus, a, um, sup. adj. *Best; very good or favourable.*

1. **opus**, ōris, n.: 1. *Work, labour.*—2. *A military work, fortification, etc.* [akin to Sans. apas].

2. **opus** (only in Nom. as

Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity*.—In connection with some part of sum used as an Adj.: *Necessary*;—at ch. 42, with Abl. sing. neut. of part. perf. pass.: *si quid opus esset facto, if anything was necessary (or should require) to be done* [§ 119, a].

ōrandī, Gerund in dī fr. oro. **ōrā-tīo**, tīōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) *A speech, oration*.

ord-o, ōnis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) **1.** *Arrangement, order*.—**2.** *A line, rank, of soldiers*.

Orgētōrix, ūgis, m. *Orgel-orix*; a noble of the Helvetii who formed a plan for the conquest of Gaul, with the view of obtaining the throne of that country. For this he was ordered to be brought to trial by his countrymen; but before his cause was heard he died, probably by suicide; ch. 4.

ōriens, ntis, P. pres. of ōrior:—in orientem solem, *towards the rising sun, i.e. the East*; ch. 1.

ōr-ior, tus sum, ūri, 3. and 4. v. dep. ("To stir or bestir one's self"; hence) **1.** *Of the heavenly bodies: To rise, become visible*.—**2.** *To begin, commence* [prob. akin to ōp-vūu, "to stir up"].

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] ("The adorning thing"; hence) *Ornament, decoration*.

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech*.

ortus, a, um, P. perf. of orior.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tend-ere, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ōb), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out, or spread, over

against or before" one; hence **1.** *To show, exhibit, display*.—*To declare, set forth, make known*:

pābūlā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [pabu (a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging collecting of fodder*.

pā-būlum, būli, n. [pa-sc "to feed"] ("That which effects the feeding"; hence) *Of animal Food, fodder*.

pācātus, a, um : **1.** P. per pass. of pāco.—**2.** Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace*.

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace or quietness to tranquillize*.—Pass.: **pāc-o**: ātus sum, āri.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost*. **pāgus**, i, m.: **1.** *A canton; i.e. A district of the Gauls or German*.—**2.** *The people of a canton, etc*—(hic pagus unus), ch. 12.

pālam, adv. *Openly*. **pāl-us**, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay or mud"; hence *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word for pal-ud-s; fr. πῦλ-ος, "clay ūd-us, "wet, moist"]).

pando, pandi, pansum (passum, pandere, 3. v. a. ("cause to go" wide; hence, "spread out"; hence) **1.** *To throw open*.—**2.** P. perf. p. *Of the hair: Dishvelled*; cf. Pass.: **pandor**, passus passus sum, pandi.

par, paris, adj. *Equal*; times with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]

pārātus, a, um : **1.** P. pass. of pārō.—**2.** Pa.: *prepared*. **pār-** Comp.: ūr; Sup.: pārāt-issimus.

pār-ō, ūi, itum, ēre, ("To come forth"; her appear" at a person's call hence) *To obey*.

pār-o, āvi, ātum,

("To bring or put"; hence, with accessory notion of readine-s) *To make, or get, ready; to prepare.*—*Pass.*: *pär-or*, *ätus sum*, *äri* [probably akin to *φέρω*].

par-s, tis, f.: 1. **a.** A *part, piece, portion, share*, etc. — **b.** With cardinal adjectives *pars* is sometimes used to point out a fraction consisting of one *part* less than the number of parts into which the whole is divided: — *tres partes*, (*three parts out of four*; i.e.) *three-fourths*; *ch. 12.— 2.* A *quarter, side, direction*, etc.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little.* **Comp.** and **Sup.** irregular: mīn-or, "less"; mīn-lus, "least."

1. **passus**, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of pando.

2. **pas-sus**, **sūs**, m. [for **pad-sus**; fr. **PAD**, root of **pando**, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace.*—2. As a measure of length: *A pace equal to five Roman feet; see mille.*

pā'tens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of pateo.—2. Pa.: *Open, lying open, to attack, etc.*

pāt-ōo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2.
v. n.: 1. *To lie, stand, or be open.*
—2. *To stretch out, extend* [akin
to Gr. *πατ-έννυμι*, “to extend”].

pā-ter, tris, m. ("A protector," also, "a nourisher") A father, as one who protects, etc. [akin to Gr. πατήρ, Sans. *pi tri*, fr. root PĀ, "to protect, to nourish"]].

pătior, *passus sum, pătī, 3. v. dep.: 1. To bear, endure.—2. To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

paucus, *a, um, adj.*: 1. Sing.: *Small, whether in size or extent.*
 —2. Plur.: *Few.*—As Subst.: **a. pauci**, *ōrum, m. plur.* *Few persons, few.*—**b. pauca**, *ōrum, n. plur.* *Few things.*

Cæs. I.

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little; a little, somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, or PAG, whence pā-iscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace*.

peccandi, Gerund in di fr.
pecco.

pecco, āvi, ātnm, āre, l.
v. n. *To do amiss, commit a fault,
transgress, offend, do wrong.*

pēd-es, *litr.*, *m.* [for *pēd-i-t-s*; *fr.* *pes*, *pēd-is*, "a foot"; (t) *epen-*thetic; *I*, root of *ēo*, "to go"] ("One that goes on foot"; hence) *A foot-soldier.*—*Plur.: Infantry.*

pējor, us; see **malus**. — **As**
Subst. n.: **pejus**, *A worse thing*;
ch. 31 [§ 156, (1)].

pello, **pěpřil**, **pulsum**, **pellere**, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight*. — Pass.: **pellor**, **pulsus sum**, **pelli** [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

pendo, pēpendi and pendī,
pensum, pendēre, 3. v. a. [prob.
akin to pend-eo, "to hang"]
("To cause to hang, to suspend";
hence) 1. *To weigh, weigh out.*—
2. *To pay*;—see, also, *penna*.

pěr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of.*—2. *All over or along.*—3. *Through, by, by means of.*

percunctā-tlō, tīōnis, f.
[percunct(a)-or, "to enquire"]
An enquiring, enquiry.

per-ducō, duxi, ductum,
ducere, 3. v. a. [per, "through";
ducō, "to lead"] ("To lead
through"; hence, "to conduct")

or bring" a person to a place, etc.; hence) Of a ditch, building, etc.: *To bring, carry.* etc.

për-ëo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. irreg. [për, "through"; ëo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

per-fácilis, fácilis, adj. [për, in "augmentative" force; fácilis, "easy"] *Very easy*;—at ch. 8 with Supine in u [§ 141, 6].

perfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perficio.

perfërendus, a, um, Gerundive of perfero.

per-fëro, tûli, lätum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [për, "without force"; fëro, "to bear"] *To bear, submit to, endure.*

per-ficïo, fëci, factum, ficëre, 3. v. a. [for per-fäcïo; fr. per, "completely"; fäcïo, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) 1. *To accomplish, execute, carry out.*—2. *To complete.*—Pass.: **per-ficïor**, factus sum, fici.

per-fringo, frëgi, fractum, fringëre, 3. v. a. [for per-frango; fr. për, "through"; frango, "to break"] *To break through.*

per-füg-a, æ, m. [per-füg-yo, "to desert"] *A deserter to the enemy.*

per-fügïo, fügen, fügen, 3. v. a. [për, "quite"; fügen, "to flee"] ("To flee quite, or thoroughly" somewhither; hence) 1. *To flee for refuge.*—2. *To go over, or desert, to the enemy.*

pericül-ösus, ösa, ösum, adj. [pericul-um, "danger"] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous.*

përi-cülum, cüli, n. [obsol. përi-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt*;—with Objective Gen.: *periculum facere (alicujus), to make trial of one, to try one, put one to the test.*—2. *Danger, peril.*

përitissimus, a, um; see përitus.

përi-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ob-ol. përi-or, "to try"] ("Having tried"; hence) With Gen. [§ 132]: *Acquainted with; skilled in, etc.* (Comp.: përit-ior); Sup.: përit-issimus.

per-mänëo, mansi, mansum, mänëre, 2. v. n. [për, "to the end"; mänëo, "to stay"] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain*;—at ch. 32, *permanere* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

permissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permitto.

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittëre, 3. v. a. [për, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let, or suffer, to go through"; hence) *To give leave, or permission, to; to permit or allow*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106 (3)].—Pass.: **per-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

permötus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permöväo.

per-möväo, mövi, mötum, möväre, 2. v. a. [për, "thoroughly"; möväo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To influence, affect, move deeply.*—2. *To induce, persuade, prevail upon.*—Pass.: **per-mövëor**, mötus sum, möväri.

pernic-ies, iei, f. [for pernec-ies; fr. pernec-o, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Destruction, ruin.*

per-paucus, paucus, paucum, adj. [për, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little.*—2. Plur.: *Very few.*

perpëtü-o, adv. [perpëtü-us, "constant"] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually.*

per-pët-üus, üa, üum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) 1. *Constant, perpetual.*—2. *Whole, entire* [për, "through"; root pët, akin to per-ärvümi, "to extend"; and to pät-ëo, "to lie open"].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break, or burst, through.*

persēquens, ntis, P. pres. of **persequor**.

per-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [per, in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] *To follow perseveringly, to continue to follow.*

persēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of **persequor**.

persēvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [persēvēr-us, "very strict"] ("To strictly abide by, or adhere to, a thing; hence) *To persist, persevere.*

per-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, solvere, 3. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; solvo, "to pay"] ("To pay thoroughly"; hence) *Of punishment: To pay; see poena.*

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **perspicio**.

per-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for per-spēcio; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spēcio, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) *To ascertain, learn.—Pass.: per-spicior, spectus sum, spici.*

per-suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, suādere, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; suadeo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To convince, persuade, induce.—2. With Dat. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.: To convince, or persuade, a person of or about a thing; ch. 2.—Pass.: per-suādēor, suāsus sum, suādēri.*

persuāsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **persuadeo**.

persuāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **persuādēo**.

per-terrēo, terrēi, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; terrēo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.—Pass.:*

per-terrēor, terrītus sum, terrēri.

perterrītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **perterrēo**.

pertināc-ia, iae, f. [pertinax, pertināc-ia, "obstinate"] ("The quality of the *pertinax*"; hence, *Obstinacy, pertinacity.*

per-tinēo, tinūi, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tēnēo; fr. pēr, "thoroughly"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reach, or extend, to a place.—2. To belong, relate or have reference to.*

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pār, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"]

1. *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.—2. To discompose, embarrass.—Pass.: per-turbor, turbātus sum, turbāri.*

per-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [pēr, "quite"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come quite to a place, etc.; hence) *To reach or arrive; to come up, etc.; at ch. 12 with ad.*

pes, pēd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot, whether of persons, etc., or as a measure: pedem referre, (to carry back the foot, i.e.) to retire, retreat; ch. 25 [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. pad, fr. root PAD, "to go"].*

pētens, ntis, P. pres. of **peto**. **pēt-o**, ivi and ii, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek, i.e. to ask, beg, solicit, entreat [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].*

phalanx, ngis, f. *A phalanx* [φάλαγξ].

pī-lum, li, n. ("The grinding, or pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javelin used by the Roman infantry [akin to Sans. root PAH, "to grind or pound"].*

pis-o, ōnis, m. (pis-o = pis-o, "to pound or bray" in a mortar)

("The Pounder, The Mortar") *Piso*; a Roman cognomen in the Gens Calpurnia: 1. Lucius Piso, a lieutenant general of Cassius, slain by the Helvetii of the Pagus Tigurinus. — 2. Lucius Piso, grandson of no. 1. and father-in-law of Caesar. — 3. Marcus Piso, consul with M. Messala.

plác-ĕo, ūi, itum, ěre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please.* — 2. Impers.: With Dat. [§ 106, (8)]: *Placuit, It pleased, or seemed good to; it was resolved or determined by* [perhaps akin to Sans. root *prā*, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. *φίλῶ*].

plān-itēs, itēi, f. [plān-us, "flat"] ("A being flat"; hence) *A flat or even surface; a plain.*

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude or mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. *πλήθ-ος*, "a multitude"].

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of *plērusque*, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally.*

plūrīm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of *plurīm-us*] *Most.*

plū-rīmus, rīma, rīmum, sup. adj. [PLE, root of *plē-o*, "to fill"; (1) connecting vowel; *sī-mus*, superl. suffix := *plē-i-sīmus*; changed as follows: *plē-i-sīmus*, *plī-sīmus*, *plōi-sīmus*, *plōi-rīmus*, *plū-rīmus*] ("Most, or very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much.* — 2. Plur.: *Very many, most numerous.*

1. **plūs**, *plūris* (Plur. **plūres**, *plūra*), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. *plē-or*; PLE, root of *plē-o*, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More*; — at ch. 20, in neut. with Gen. of "thing (doloris) measured" [§ 181].

2. **plus**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. *plus*] *More.*

pōna, a, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) *Compensation,*

expiation, satisfaction: — *pōnas dāre, pendēre, persolvēre, etc.*, (to give, or pay, *satisfaction*, i.e.) *to undergo punishment, pay the penalty, etc.*; — *pōnas repetere*, (to reseek *satisfaction*, i.e.) *to inflict punishment* [πῶνῃ, akin to Sans. root *pō*, "to purify"].

poi-līcōr, līcītus sum, līcēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot *līc-ōr*; fr. inseparable prefix *pōt*, "much"; *līcōr*, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) *To hold forth, or promise, a thing.*

pollīcītus, a, um, P. perf. of *pollīcōr*.

pōno, pōsui, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. *pōsino* (i.e. *pō*, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; *sīno*, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root *pos*] 1. *To put, place, or set.* — 2. Of a camp: *To pitch.* — 3. *To appoint, assign.*

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, etc.; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pañin* for *panthan*, "a road"; fr. root *PATH* (= *PAD*), "to go"].

pōposci, perf. ind. of *posco*. **pōpūlā-tio**, tīōnis, f. [*popul*-(a)-or, "to lay waste"] *A laying waste, a ravaging, ravage.*

pōpūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*pōpūl-us*, "a people"] ("To spread, or pour, people" over a country; hence) *To lay waste, ravage, devastate.*

pō-pūl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for *pōpūl-us*; fr. *πολ-ύς* ("many"), reduplicated].

pōrtātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *porto*.

por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey* [prob. akin to *φέρ-ω*].

portor-ium, ūi, n. (obsol.

portor=portitor, "a carrier" ("A thing pertaining to a carrier"; hence) *A toll, or impost, paid on goods carried through a country.*

posco, pōposci, no sup., poscēre, 3. v. a. *To require, demand.*

pōsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pono.

posses-sio, sionis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possidēo, to "possess," through true root POSSED] ("A possessing"; hence) *A possession, occupation.*

pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, siddere, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdēo; fr. pōt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sēdēo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, etc.; hence) 1. *To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess.*—2. *To take, or hold, possession of.*

possum, pōtūi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able, or powerful; to have power to do, etc., something; (I, you, he, etc.) can, etc.*

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est. "it is"] 1. Adv.: *Of time: Afterwards, after, later, etc.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. *Of place: After, behind.*—b. *Of time: After, subsequent to.*

post-ēa, adv. [probably for post-eam; i.e. post, "after"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this or that; afterwards.*—In combination with quam, or as one word; *After that.*

postēa-quam; see postea.
post-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. [post] *Coming after, following, next.*

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when, as soon as.*

postr-i-die, adv. [contr. fr.

postēr-i-die; i.e. postēr-o die; the respective ablatives of postēr-us, "following"; dies, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow;*—at ch. 23, with following Gen. The adverbs postridie, pridie, tum, tunc, are sometimes followed by a Gen.: postridie and pridie are also followed by an acc., usually that of the name of the Roman divisions of a month, or of festivals
postūlandi, Gerund in di fr. postulo.

1. postūlā-tum, ti, n. [postul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: *A thing demanded; a demand.*

2. postūlātum, Sap. in um fr. postulo; ch. 31.

postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire.*

pōtens, ntis, (1 art. pres. of possum; but found only as) adj. *Mighty, powerful, strong, potent, etc.* [Comp.: pōtent-lor]; Sup.: pōtent-issimus.

pōtent-ātus, ātus, m. [pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The condition of the potens"; hence) *Political power, dominion, rule, command.*

pōtent-ia, iæ, f. [id.] ("A being potens"; hence) 1. *Might, force, power.*—2. *Authority, sway, influence.*

pōtentissimus, a, um; see potens.

pōtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pōtent-tas; fr. pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the potens"; hence) 1. *Power.*—2. *A possibility, opportunity:*—potestatem sui facere, *to give, or present, an opportunity of himself, i.e. of fighting with him;* ch. 40.

pōt-lor, ltus sum, lri, 4. v. dep. [pōt-is, "powerful"]

become powerful over"; hence) *To become master of; to obtain. get possession of; at ch. 3 with Gen. [§ 133]; and at chapters 2, 26, with Abl. [§ 119, a, (1)].*

pōtītus, a, um, P. perf. of *potior*.

pōtī-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of *potior*, "preferable"] *Preferably, rather, more:—potius quam, rather than.*

præ, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *pro*, "before"] ("Before"; hence) *In comparison of, compared with;—at ch. 32 supply fortunā with præ reliquorum.*

præcāvendus, a, um, Gerundive of *præcaveo*;—at ch. 38 supply *esse* with *præcavendum sibi* (§§ 158; 144, 1. a).

præcāvĕo, cāvī, cantum, cāvĕre, 2. v. n. [*præ*, "before"; "beforehand"; cāvĕo, "to take heed"] *To take heed beforehand; to beware, be on one's guard.*

præcĕdo, cessi, cessum, cĕdĕre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; cĕdo, "to go"] ("To go before, or precede," a person; hence) *To surpass, excel.*

præceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *præcipio*.

præcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [for *præcāpio*; fr. *præ*, "beforehand"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, or precepts, about" a thing; hence) 1. *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.*—2. Impers. Pass.: *Præceptum erat, It had been enjoined or commanded.*—Pass.: **præcīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

præcīpū-e, adv. [*præcīpius*, "especial"] *Especially.*

prædicō, dicāvi, dicātum, dicāre, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "publicly"; dico, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, announce.*

præfec-tus, ti, m. [for *præ-*

fac-tus; fr. *præficio*, "to set before," through true root *PRÆ-FAC*] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

præficiō, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, 3. v. a. [for *præ-fācio*, fr. *præ*, "before"; fācio, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) *To set, or place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *præmitto*.

præmitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before or forwards; to send in advance.*—Pass.: **præmittor**, missus sum, mitti.

præm-yum, ti, n. [for *præ-ēm-yum*; fr. *præ*, "before"; ēm-o, "to take"] ("A taking before or above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

præopto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "beyond or more than"; opto, "to wish"] *To wish for, or choose, the rather; to prefer.*

præpōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put before"; hence) *To set over as commander, etc.*—Pass.: **præpōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

præscribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; scribo, "to write"] ("To write before or in front"; hence) *To order, appoint, direct, prescribe.*

præscrip-tum, ti, n. [for *præscrib-tum*; fr. *præscribo*, "to order"] ("That which is ordered"; hence) *An order, command.*

præ-sens, entis (abl. sing. usually *præsente* of persons, *præsenti* of things), adj. [*præ*, "before"; s-um, "to be"] ("That is before" one; hence) *Present.*

præsent-ia, *ia*, *f.* [*præsens*, *præsent-is*, "present"] *A being present, presence.* — Phrase: *In præsentia*, *For the present, at present*; *ch. 15.*

præ-ser-tim, *adv.* [*præ*, "before"; *ser-o*, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsid-ium, *ii*, *n.* [*præsid-ēo*, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) **1.** *Protection, defence.* — **2.** *A protecting force, garrison, etc.*

præ-sto, *stīti*, *stītum*, *stāre*, *1. v. n. and a.* [*præ*, "before"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand before or in front"; hence) **1.** *Neut.: With Dat.: To be superior to; to surpass, excel.* — **2.** *Act.: To give, supply, furnish.*

præ-sum, *fūi*, *esse*, *v. n.* [*præ*, "before"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing or person; hence) *With Dat. [§ 106, (4); § 107, b]: 1. To be set over; to have the charge, or command, of.* — **2.** *To have the charge of, to preside over.*

præ-ter, *prep. gov. acc.* [*præ*, "before"; demonstrative suffix *ter*] **1.** *Past, beyond.* — **2.** *Besides, in addition to.* — **3.** *Except.*

præter-ēā, *adv.* [for *præter-eam*; *fr. præter*, "beyond"; *eam*, *acc. sing. fem. of pron. is*, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

præterī-tus, *ta*, *tum*, *adj.* [*præterēo*, "to go by," through true root *PRÆTERI*] ("Gone by"; hence) *In time: Past.* — *As Subst.: præterīta*, *ōrum*, *n. plur.* *Things past, the past.*

præ-tor, *tōris*, *m.* [contracted *fr. præl-tor*; *fr. præō*, "to go before," through true root *PRÆI*] ("One who goes before"; hence, "a leader, chief"; hence) *A prætor*; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of jus-

tice. At the end of his year of office he was usually sent to some province as its governor.

prætör-ius, *ia*, *ium*, *adj.* [*prætör*, *prætör-is*, "a commander, general"] *Of, or belonging to, a prætor*; *prætorian*: — *prætoria cohors*, *a prætorian cohort*, i.e. the cohort attached to a general as his body-guard.

præces, *um*; see *prex*.

præ-hendo, *hendi*, *hensum*, *hendere*, *3. v. a.* *To lay hold of firmly; to seize, grasp.* — *Pass.: præ-hendor*, *hensussum*, *hendi* [for *præ-hendo*; *fr. præ*, in "augmentative" force; *obsol. hendo*, "to lay hold of"; akin to *χρᾶν-αι*, "to hold"].

præmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *præmere*, *3. v. a.* ("To press or squeeze"; hence) **1.** *In war, etc.: To press hard or close.* — **2.** *To vex, harass, beset with difficulties, etc.* — *Pass.: præmor*, *pressus sum*, *præmi*.

prendo, *prendi*, *prensus*, *prendere*, *3. v. a.* *A contracted form of prehendo*; see *prehendo*.

præ-tium, *tii*, *n.* ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to *πρί-ασθαι*, "to buy"].

prex, *præcis* (*Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.*; mostly in *plur.*), *f.* [for *prec-a*; *fr. præc-or*, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer, request, entreaty, petition.*

pri-die, *adv.* [for *præ-die*; *fr. præ*, "before"; *die*, *abl. sing. of diēs*, "day"] *On the day before*: — at *ch. 47* with *Gen.*; see *postridie*.

prim-o, **prim-um**, *adv.* [*prim-us*, "first"] *At first, in the first place*: — *quam primum*, *as soon as possible.*

prim-um; see *primo*.

pri-mus, *ma*, *mum*, *sup. adj.* [for *præ-mus*; *fr. præ*, "before"; with superlative suffix *mus*] ("That is most before, foremost");

hence) 1. *First, the first*.—2. Of time: ("First, earliest"; hence) *When a thing is first or earliest; i.e. the first part, commencement, beginning, etc., of a thing*:—*primā luce, at day-break or dawn*.—3. In order, rank, etc.: *The first, principal, etc.*: Phrase: In *primis, Principally, especially*.

1. **prin-cep-s**, *cīp-is*, adj. [for *prim-cap-s*; fr. *prim-us*, "first"; *cap-lo*, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place or "taken first"; hence) 1. *First, whether in order or time*.—2. Of rank, etc.: *The first, principal, chief*.—As Subst.: **princeps**, *īpis*, m. *A chieftain; a chief person, leading man*.

2. **princeps**, *īpis*; see 1. **prin-cep-s**.

prin-cip-āt-us, *ātīlis*, m. [*prin-cip-s*, *prin-cip-is*, "a chief"] ("The state, or condition, of the *prin-cip-s*"; hence) 1. *The first or chief place; the pre-eminence*.—2. *Chief authority, chieftainship, the chief or first rank*.

pris-tīnus, *tīna*, *tīnum*, adj. [obsol. *pris*, "before"] 1. *Former*.—2. *Old, ancient*.

prīus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *prior*, "before"] *Before, sooner*:—*prīus quam* (or, as one word, *prīusquam*), *sooner than, before that*.

prīusquam; see *prīus*.

prīvā-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*prīv(a)-o*, "to make *prīvus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, or belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private*.

prō, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of*.—2. *For, in behalf of, in favour of*.—3. *For, in the place of, instead of*; esp. in connection with the title of any officer to denote his substitute; e.g. *pro pratore*, ch. 21.—4. *In propor-*

tion to, in comparison with.—5. *In accordance with, conformably to*.—6. *As, just as, for*.

prōb-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*prōb-us*, "good"] ("To represent as *probus*"; hence) *To prove, demonstrate*.

pro-cēdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēd-ēre*, 3. v. n. [*pro*, "forward"; *cēdo*, "to go"] *To go forwards, advance*.

prōcessi, perf. ind. of *pro-cedo*.

Procillus, *i*, m. *Procillus (Caius Valerius)*; see *Caburus*.

pro-curro, *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, *currere*, 3. v. n. [*pro*, "forwards"; *curro*, "to run"] *To run forwards, advance with a run or rapidly*.

prō-d-ēo, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, v. n. [*pro*, "forth or forwards"; *d*, epenthetic; *eo*, "to go"] *To go, or come, forth or forwards; to advance*.

prodūndus, *a*, *um*, Gerundive of *prodeo*.

prō-do, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. [*pro*, "forth or forwards"; *do*, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) *To hand down, transmit*.

prō-dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. [*pro*, "forward"; *dūco*, "to lead"] *To lead forwards or forth*.

prællum, *īl*, n. *A battle, engagement*:—*prællum committere, to engage in battle*.

prōfēcisse, perf. inf. of *pro-ficio*.

prōfēc-tio, *tīōnis*, f. [for *prōfac-tio*; fr. *prōfēciscor*, "to set out," through true root *PROPAC*] *A setting out, departure*.

prōfectus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. of *prōfēciscor*.

prō-fic-ō, *fēcī*, *fectum*, *ficere*, 3. v. a. [for *prō-fāc-ō*; fr. *pro*, "forward"; *fāc-ō*, "to make"] ("To make a thing to go forward or in advance"; hence) *To eff*

bring about, accomplish.—Pass.: **prō-ficiōr**, fectus sum, fici.

prōficiscendum, Gerund in dum fr. proficiscor.

prō-fic-iscor, fectus sum, ficiſci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; fāc-lo, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed, etc.*

prō-fūgiō, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; fūgiō, "to flee"] *To flee forth, run away, escape.*

prō-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradiōr; from pro, "forth or forward"; gradiōr, "to step or go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prōgressus, a, um, P. perf. of prōgrēdiōr.

prō-hībēō, hībui, hībūtum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-hābēō; fr. prō, "before"; hābēō, "to hold"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) *To hold or keep back, ward off, hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.*—Pass.: **prō-hībēor**, hībītus sum, hībēri.

prōhibītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prohibeo.

prō-jiciō, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for prō-jāciō; fr. prō, "forwards"; jāciō, "to cast"] *To throw or cast forwards: projicere se ad pedes, to throw themselves down at the feet of some one.*

prō-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; mōvēō, "to move"] *Of a camp: To move forwards or onwards; to advance.*

prōpe, adv. and prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near*.—Comp.: **prōp-lus**, *Nearer*; at ch. 46 fold. by Acc.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near*. **prōp-lus** (for no. 1.) Comp.: **prōp-lus**; (Sup.: *proxime* = *prop aliue*).

prō-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards or before one's self.*

prōpinqua, æ; see 1. **propinquus**, no. 2. b.

1. **prōp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prōp-hinc-us; fr. prōp-o; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) 1. *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close*.—2. Of relationship: *Near, related, kindred*:—As Subst.: a. **prōpinquus**, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman*.—b. **prōpinqua**, æ, f. *A female relation, etc.*

2. **prōpinquus**, i; see 1. **propinquus**, no. 2. a.

prōpius; see *prope*.

prō-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [pro, "before or forth"; pōno, "to put"] 1. ("To put, or set, before" one; hence) *To mention, state, declare*.—2. ("To put forth"; hence) *Of statement, etc.: To set forth, point out.*

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prōp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this or that"] ("On account of this or that"; hence) *On this, or that, account; therefore*:—*propterea quod, because that, inasmuch as.*

prōpul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello, "to drive forwards," through *propul* root PROPUL] ("To drive forwards roughly forwards"; hence) *To repel, drive back, ward off.*

prospiciendus, a, um, Gerundive of prospicio.

prō-spiciō, spēxi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for pro-specio; fr. pro, "before"; specio, "to

see") ("To see" something "before" one; hence) *To look out for; to make provision or provide for.*

Prōvincia, æ, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The Roman province of Gaul; called in later times Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Narbōnensis.*

proxim-e, sup. adv. [proxim-us] 1. *Nearest, very near.*—2. *Very recently, shortly before.*

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-simus, for prop-simus; fr. obsol. prōp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] 1. Of place: *Nearest, next; very near or close:* with Dat. at ch. 6; with Acc. at ch. 54.—2. Of time: *The next, whether before or after; the following; the last.*

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly; on behalf of the state.*

publ-icus, Ica, Icum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-icus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

Publius, II, m. *Publius; a Roman name.*

pūd-or, ōris, m. [pud-eo, "to be ashamed"] ("A being ashamed"; hence) *Shame, a sense of shame.*

pū-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πούρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pug-na, næ, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagements.*

pugnandi, Gerund in di fr. pugno.

pugnātum est; see pugno.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] 1. *To fight.*—2. *Impers. Pass.: Pugnātum est, The battle was fought or waged.*

pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pello.

purgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of purgo.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean or cleanse"; hence) *To clear, or free, from a fault, etc.; to exculpate.*—Pass.: **pur-gor**, gātus sum, gāri.

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

Pyrēn-æus, æa, æum, adj. [Pyren-e, "Pyrene"; a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name] ("Of, or belonging to, Pyrēnē"; hence) *Pyrenean.*

Q., abbreviation for Quintus; see 2. Quintus.

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui] Of place: *At, or in, which place; where.*

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; i.e.) *Forty* [contr. fr. quāttor-a-ginta; fr. quāttor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [changed fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

quærendo, Gerund in do fr. quæro.

quærendus, a, um, Gerundive of quæro;—at ch. 40 supply esse with quærendum.

quæro, quæsi or quæsi, quæsitum, quærere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek.*—2. *To ask, enquire.*

quæsi, perf. ind. of quæro.

quæstor, tōris, m. [quæro,

through root *QUÆS* ("A seeker")
A quæstor; a Roman magistrate.
quæ-lis, *le*, adj. [§ 149] *Of*
what sort or kind [akin to Sans.
ka-s, "who"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc.
 fem. of *quis*] 1. *In what manner*,
as, how, how much, as much as.—
 Particular uses: a. After comp.
 words: *Than*; see *prius*.—b.
 With superl.: *As much (or little)*
as possible.—2. After designations
 of time: *That*.

quam-diū, adv. [*quam*,
 "as"; *dīu*, "for a long time"]
For as long a time as, as long
as.

quam-ob-rem, adv. [*quam*,
 acc. sing. fem. of *qui*, (relatively)
 "who, which"; (interrogatively)
 "what"; *ob*, "on account of";
res, "a thing"] ("On account
 of what thing"; hence) 1. Relati-
 vely: ("On account of which
 thing"; hence) *From which*
cause or reason; wherefore.—2.
 Interrogatively: ("On account
 of what thing"; hence) *Where-*
fore, why.

qua-ntus, *nta*, *ntum*, adj.
How great, how much;—in neut.
 with Gen. of thing measured
 [§ 131], ch. 40 [akin to Sans. *ka-s*,
 "who"].

quā-re, adv. [abl. sing. of
qui and *res* respectively; see
quamobrem] 1. *For which cause*
or reason; wherefore.—2. *From*
what cause; why, wherefore.

quar-tus, *ta*, *tum*, num. adj.
 [contr. fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quat-*
uor, "four"] ("Provided with
 four"; hence) *Fourth*.

quāttor, num. adj. indecl.
Four [akin to *tétrap-ēs*, *tétrap-ēs*,
 also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chat-*
var)].

quāttor-dēcim, num. adj.
 indecl. [for *quatuor-decem*; fr.
quatuor, "four"; *decem*, "ten"]
Fourteen,

que, enclitic conj. *And*:—
que... que, both... and [akin
 to *re*].

quem-ad-modum (or separ-
 ately *quem ad modum*), adv. [ad,
 "a'ter or according to"; with
 the acc. sing. of *qui*, "who,
 which"; *mōdus*, "manner"]
After what manner; how; as.

quenquam = *quemquam*, acc.
 sing. masc. of *quisquam*.

quēror, *questus sum*, *quēri*,
 3. v. dep.: 1. *To complain*.—2.
To complain of [root *QUES* or
QUER, akin to Sans. root *qvas*,
 "to sigh"].

questus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. of
quēror.

qui, *quæ*, *quod*, pron.: 1. Re-
 lative: a. *Who, which, what, that*.
 —b. At the beginning of a clause
 instead of a conj. and demonstr.
 pron.: *And this, etc.*—c. With
 Subj.: (a) *To point out a pur-*
pose, etc.: For the purpose of;
that; in order to or that; to.—(b)
 In a restrictive force: *As far as*.
 —d. With ellipse of demonstra-
 tive pron.: *He, or she, who; that*
which.—e. Quo, abl. sing. neut.
 with comparatives: *By how*
much: ... quo ... hoc (or eo),
by how much ... by so much; the
... the.—f. For idem *qui*, see
 idem.—2. Interrogative: In in-
 direct clauses: *What, what sort of*.

quibuscum = *cum quibus*;
 see *cum*.

quicoquam; see *quisquam*.

quioquid; see *quisquis*.

qui-cumque, *quæ-cumque*,
quod-cumque, pron. rel. [*qui*;
 suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, what-*
ever; whosoever, whatsoever.

1. *quid*; see 1. and 2. *quis*.

2. *quid*, adv. [adverbial nec.
 of 1. *quis*] *For what purpose, etc.*;
wherefore, why.

qui-dam, *quæ-dam*, *quod-*
dam (and as Subst. *quiddam*),
 pron. indef. [*qui*, indefinite;

suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain; some indefinite person or thing.*—As Subst.: **a. Masc.:** (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some.*—**b. Neut.:** (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

quidem, adv.: **1.** *Indeed:—ne quidem, not even.*—**2.** *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

qui-n, conj. [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, abl. of relative pron. *qui*, "who, which"; *ne=non*] ("By which not") With Subj. [§ 152, I, (2)] **1.** *That not, but that.*—**2.** After words expressing doubt or ignorance: *That; that not, but that.*

quin-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *quingu-decem*; fr. *quingu-e*, "five"; *decem*, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quin-etiam, conj. [or, as two words; *quin*, "but indeed"; *etiam*, "too"] *But indeed too; yea too, moreover.*

quin-gent-i, *æ*, *a*, num. adj. [for *quingu-cent-i*; fr. *quingu-e*, "five"; *centum*, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

qui-ni, *nae*, *na*, num. distrib. adj. [for *quingu-e-ni*; fr. *quingu-e*, "five"] ("Five each"; hence) *Five.*

quinqu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [for *quinque-a-ginta*; fr. *quinque*, "five"; (a) connecting vowel; *ginta=κοντα*="ten"].

quinque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. *πέντε*, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. quin-tus, *ta*, *tum*, num. adj. [for *quingu-tus*; fr. *quingu-e*, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) *Fifth.*

2. Quintus, *i*, *m*. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus*; a Roman name.

quique=qui que.

1. quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: **1.** In direct questions: *What? i.e. what sort of a person or thing.*—**2.** In indirect clauses: *Who or what; i.e. what person or thing.*—As Subst.: **a. quis**, *What person, who.*—**b. n. quid**, *What thing, what;*—at ch. 21 with Gen. [ris].

2. quis, quid, pron. indef. *Anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something:—ne quis, that no one* [ris].

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam or quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one"; suffix *quam*] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a. Masc.:** *Any one, any body:—nec quisquam, and that no one or nobody.*—**b. Neut.:** *Any thing.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix *que*] **1.** *Each, every, any.*—**2.** With Superlatives to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .*

quis-quis, no fem., quic-quid, quid-quid or quod-quod, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*—As Subst.: **a. quis-quis, m.** *Whoever, whosoever.*—**b. quic-quid, n.** *Whatever, or whatsoever, thing.*

1. quo, adv. [for *quo-m*, old form of *que-m*, acc. masc. sing. of *qui*, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) **1.** *Whither, where.*—**2.** *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. quo; see *qui*, no. 1. d.

quod, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of *qui*] **1.** *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—**2.** *That.*—**3.** *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to.*—**4.** With other conjunctions: *But:—quod si, but if.*

quon-iam, adv. [for *quom-iam*; fr. *quom=quam*, "since"; *iam*, "now"] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing then, because, whereas.*

quō-mīnus, conj. [1. *quo*,

no. 2; minus, no. 2] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.: *That . . . not; from doing, etc.*

quōque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quōt-annis, adv. (also, as two words, *quot annis*) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, "a year," as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

quōtidī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quōtidī-e, "daily"] ("Pertaining to *quōtidie*"; hence) *Daily, every day.*

quōt-i-die, adv. [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every"; (i) connecting vowel; die, Abl. of dies, "day"] *On each or every day; daily.*

quōt-ies, adv. [quot, "how many"] *How many times, how often.*

quum (old form **quom**), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When*.—2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (§)].

rād-ix, icis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence, "the root" of a tree, plant, etc.; hence) Mostly plur.: *The lower part of a thing; the foot, bottom, etc., of a mountain, etc.*; ch. 38. [akin to *ρίζα*=*ῥίζα*; also to Sans. root *VRIDH*, "to increase or grow"].

rāp-ina, inæ, f. [rap-io, "to plunder"] *Plunder, pillage, rapine.*

rā-tio, tiōnis, f. [rēor, "to reckon," through root *RA*] ("A reckoning"; hence) 1. *A calculation, estimate*.—2. *Condition,*

terms, way, etc.—3. *Reason*.—4. *Account, design, purpose.*

rātis, is, fem. *A raft, float.*
Raurāci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Basle.*

rēcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of recipio.

rēcipiendus, a, um, Gerundive of recipio.

rē-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-cāpio; fr. rē, cāpio, "to take"] 1. [re, "back"] a. *To take, or get, back; to recover, etc.*—b. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To draw back or withdraw; to betake one's self*.—2. [rē, "without force"] a. *To recede*.—b. *To admit.*

rēcūsāturns, a, um, P. fut. of recusare; at ch. 31 supply esse with recusaturos; and at ch. 44, supply esse with recusaturum [§ 158].

rē-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for rē-cāpio; fr. rē, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from*.—at ch. 44, recusare occurs without nearer Object.

reddītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of reddo.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (=rē with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] *To give back, return, restore.*

rēdemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of redimo.

rēd-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"; ēo, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

rēd-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for rēd-āgo; fr. red (see reddo), "without force"; āgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a

particular state; hence) *To bring, or reduce, into a certain state, etc.*

rēd-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for red-ēmo, red (see reddo), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to buy"] ("To buy up"; hence) 1. *To take by contract, to farm.*—2. *To obtain, procure, etc.*—Pass. **rēd-īmor**, emptus sum, īmi.

rēd-intēgro, integrāvi, intēgrātum, intēgrāre, 1. v. a. [red (see reddo), "again"; intēgro, "to make whole"] ("To make whole again"; hence) *To restore, renew.*

rēdī-tiō, tiōnis, f. [rēdēo, "to return"; through true root REDĪ] *A returning, return; at ch. 5 followed by domum, the acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101].*

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead, or conduct, back.*—Pass.: **rē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reduco.

rē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rē, "back"; fēro; see fēro] 1. *To bring, or carry, back or backwards:—pedem referre, (to carry the foot backwards; i.e.) to retire, retreat; ch. 25.—2. To give back, return, repay:—gratiam referre; see gratia.—3. To relate, mention.*—Pass.: **rē-fēror**, lātus sum, fari.

rēg-īo, iōnis, f. [rēg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

reg-num, nī, n. [rēgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rejicio.

rē-jāclo, jāci, jectum, jācere, 2. v. a. [for rē-jāclo, fr. rē,

"back"; jāclo, "to cast"] 1. *Of weapons: To cast, throw, or hurl back.*—2. *To beat back, force back, repel, the enemy.*—3. *To fling aside, cast away.*—Pass.: **rē-jāxor**, jectus sum, jāci.

rēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refero.

rēlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of relinquo.

rē-linguo, liqui, lictum, linquere, 3. v. a. [rē, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind in a place.*—2. *Pass.: To be left, remain.*—Pass.: **rē-linguor**, lictus sum, linguī.

rēliqu-us, a, um, adj. [rē-linguo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left or remains, remaining.*—As Subst.: **rēliqu-um**, i, n. *That which remains, a remainder:—nihil reliqui, (nothing of a remainder, i.e.) nothing remaining, or left.*—2. *The remaining part, or rest, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.*—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rēliqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

rē-mān-ēo, mansi, no sup., mānere, 2. v. n. [rē, "behind"; mānēo, "to remain"] *To remain or stay behind.*

rē-mīn-iscor, no perf. isci, 3. v. dep. *To call back to mind, remember; at ch. 13 with Gen. [§ 133, a] [re, "again"; root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].*

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send back.*—2. *To give up, surrender.*—Pass.: **rē-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

rēmōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of removeo.

rē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rē, "back"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, wi-*

draw, send away.—Pass.: **rēmōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

rēmūnērātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of remuneror.

rē-mūnērōr, mūnērātus sum, mūnērāri, l. v. dep. [rē, "in return"; mūnērōr, "to give, or bestow, as a present"] ("To give, or bestow, as a present in return" for something; hence) *To recompense, reward, repay, requite.*

rēmūs, i, m. An oar.

rē-nuntiō, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, l. v. a. [re, "back"; nuntiō, "to bring word"] 1. *To bring, or carry, back word; to report.*—2. Impers. Pass.: renuntiatur, *Word is brought back, it is reported;—renuntiatum est, Word was brought back, it was reported.*—Pass.: **rē-nuntiōr**, nuntiātus sum, nuntiāri.

rē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive back. repulse, repel.*—Pass.: **rē-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

rēpent-e, adv. [rēpens, repent-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

repent-inus, ina, inum, adj. [rēpens, repent-is, "sudden"] ("Pertaining to the repens"; hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

rē-pēriō, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. [for **rē-pāriō**; fr. re, "again"; pāriō, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) 1. *To find or meet with.*—2. *To find out, discover, ascertain.* Pass.: **rē-pēriōr**, pertus sum, reperiri.

rēpertus, a, um, P. perf. paas. of rēpēriō.

rēpētītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repeto; at ch. 31 supply esse with repetituros.

rē-pēto, pētvi or pētīl, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; pēto, "to seek"; hence "to demand"] *To demand back; to claim*

what is due, to exact: poenas repetere, (to exact satisfaction for an injury, etc.; i.e.) *to inflict punishment in return for an injury, etc., committed.*

rēpræsentātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repræsentō:—at ch. 40, supply esse with repræsentaturum.

rē-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [rē, "without force"; præsens, present-is, "present"] ("To make present"; hence) *To do, or perform, at once, or immediately.*

rē-prēhendo, prēhendī, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; prēhendo, "to seize"] ("To seize and hold back"; hence, "to check"; hence) *To blame, censure, find fault with, reprehend.*

rēpūdiātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repudio.

rēpūdi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [repudi-um, "a divorce"; hence, "to divorce"; hence] *To reject, refuse.*

rē-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, l. v. n. [re, "against or in opposition"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight against or in opposition"; hence) *To resist, oppose, prove an obstacle;—at ch. 19, with Dat. [106, (3)].*

rēpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of repello.

res, rēl, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) *A thing, matter, affair* [akin to **ῥήμα**, fr. **ῥέω**, "to speak"].

rescīdi, perf. ind. of rescīdo. **rē-scīdo**, scīdī, scīssum, scīdēre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scīdo, "to cut"] *To cut away, or to pieces; to break up a bridge.*—Pass.: **rē-scīdōr**, scīssus sum, scīdī.

rescīvi, perf. indic. of rescisco. **rē-scīscō**, scīsvi or scīvī, scīssum, scīscēre, 3. v. a. [re, "with-"

out force"; scisco, "to ascertain"; *To ascertain, find out, learn, get intelligence of.*

re-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [rē, "again"; scribo, "to write"] ("To write again or anew"; hence) Of soldiers: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist*; a word used when soldiers were transferred from their original corps to some other part of the army:—ad equum rescribere, (*to enrol anew for a horse*; i.e.) *to transfer to the cavalry from the infantry*; ch. 42.—Pass.: **re-scribor**, scriptus sum, scribi.

rē-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; servo, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve.*—Pass.: **rē-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

rē-sisto, stitī, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, resist, make opposition or resistance*; with Dat. [§ 106, (3)] ch. 25.—2. Impers. Inf. Pass.: *Resisti, That resistance should be offered*; ch. 37.

rē-spondēo, spondi, sponsum, spondere, 2. v. a. and n. [re, "in return"; spondēo, "to promise solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply*;—at ch. 32 *respondere* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ēo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response.*

res-publīca, rei-publīcæ, f. [res; publica (fem. of publicus), "public"] *The commonwealth, state.*

rē-spūo, spūi, spūtum, spūere, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; spūo, "to spit"] ("To spit back"; hence) *To reject, refuse.*

rē-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo;

fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] 1. *To set up again, to replace.*

—2. *To restore.*—Pass.: **rē-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

restītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of restituo.

rē-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for rē-tēnēo; fr. rē, "back"; tēnēo, "to hold"] 1. *To hold, or keep, back; to detain.*

—2. *To restrain.*—Pass.: **rē-tīnēor**, tentus sum, tīnēri.

re-vello, velli, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. [rē, "away"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck or pull away; to tear apart.*

rēvertērunt; see revertor.

rē-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rē, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives were commonly taken from a form **re-vertō**: e.g. *rēvertērunt*, chapters 8, 31. The present tenses of **revertō** are critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

rhēda, æ, f. *A four-wheeled chariot or carriage* [Gallic word].

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now *Rhone*); a river of Gaul [prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-passer"].

ripa, æ, f. *A bank of a river or stream.*

rōgātum, Supine in um fr. rogo.

rōgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rogo.

rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To ask a question, interrog-

ate"; hence) *To ask, beg, request, solicit.* — Pass.: *rōg-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome*; a city of central Italy, the capital of the ancient Roman empire, and of the modern kingdom of Italy. — Hence, **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome*; *Roman*. — As Subst.: **Rōmāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans* [usually considered akin to *ῥώμη*, "strength"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; **Rōmānus**, a, um; see *Roma*.

rōt-a, æ, f. *A wheel* [akin to Sans. *ratha*, "a car or chariot"].

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. *rē-versus*, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh*.

Rutēni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rutēni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

sæp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obso. *sæp-is*, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes*. — Particular adverbial expression: *sæp-ēnūmēro* (= *sæpe*; *nūmēro*, abl. of *numerus*, "number") *Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again*. **Comp.**: *sæp-ius*; (Sup.: *sæp-issīme*).

sæpius, comp. adv.; see *sæpe*.

sæp-ēnūmēro; see *sæpe*.

sālū-s, tis, f. [for *salv-is*; fr. *salv-ō*, "to be well or in good health"] ("A being well," etc.; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety, preservation*.

sancio, sanxi, sanctum, sancire, 4. v. a. [**SANC**, a strengthened form of the root **SAC**, whence *sac-er*, "sacred"] ("To render sacred or holy"; hence) *To confirm, ratify*; — at ch. 30 followed by dependent clause, *ne quis enuntiare*.

Cic. r.

sān-ytas, Itātis, f. [*san-us*, "sound" in mind] ("The state, or condition, of the *sanus*"; hence) *Soundness of mind, right reason*.

Santōni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Santoni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul. — 2. *The country of the Santoni*.

Santōnum (ch. 10), gen. plur. either fr. **Santōnes** (= *Santōni*), um; or contracted fr. *Santonorum*: according to the best editions Cæsar uses the form *Santoni* in all other places.

sarc-īna, inæ, f. [*sarc-īo*, "to patch"] *A package*; — Plur., *Baggage*.

sāt-is, adj. and adv.: 1. Adj.: a. *Enough, sufficient, satisfactory*: — *satis habere*, *to hold or deem enough*, etc.; — at ch. 19, with Gen. of "thing measured," *causæ* [§ 131]. — b. Comp. n.: *Satius, Better, preferable*; — ch. 17. — 2. Adv.: *To denote diminution, like the English "enough": Moderately, tolerably*.

sātis-fācio, fāci, factum, fācere, 3. v. n. ("To do sufficiently"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a] *To give satisfaction to, whether by word or deed; to make amends; to ask pardon of or apologise to a person offended*.

sātisfac-tio, tiōnis, f. [*ātis-fac-īo*, "to satisfy"] *Satisfaction, amends, apology, made to a person offended*.

sātius; see *satis*, no. 1. b.

scōlus, ōris, n. *A wicked deed; wickedness, guilt*.

sci-ent-ia, iæ, f. [*sciens*, *scient-ia*, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge*.

scīo, scīvi or scīf, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. *To know*.

scū-tum, ti, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) *A shield* [akin to Sans. root *SKU*, "to cover"].

Subst.: **sinistra**, æ, f. *The left hand or side.*

sinistra, æ; see sinister.

si-quis, qua, quid or quod, indef. pron. [si, "if"; quis, "any"] *If any*.—As Subst. m.: **siquis**, *If any one.*

si-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] *Or if, whether*:—**sive** (**seu**) . . . **sive** (**seu**), *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

sōcer, cēri, m. *A father-in-law* [akin to Gr. *ἐκπ-ός*; Sans. *çvaçur-a*].

sōcīus, īi, m. ("A comrade, companion"; hence) *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "a friend"].

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun*:—*solis occasus*, (*sunset*=) *the West*;—*sol oriens*, (*the rising sun*=) *the East* [akin to Gr. *ἥλ-ιος*; Sans. *svar*].

sōl-um, adv. [**sōl-us**, "alone"] *Only, merely*:—*non solum . . . sed etiam*, *not only . . . but also.*

sōlus, a, um (Gen. **sōlitus**; Dat., **soli**), adj. *Alone, only, sole.*

sōror, ōris, f. *A sister* [akin to Sans. *svasri*].

sors, tis, f. *A lot by which a thing is determined.*

spātium, īi, n.: 1. *Distance, interval*.—2. *Of time, wherein to do anything*: *Space, interval* [*σπάδιον*, Æolic form of *σπάδιον*].

spēcī-es, ēi, f. [**spēcī-o**, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *Appearance, show.*

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] 1. *To look at earnestly*.—2. *To regard*.—Pass.: **spec-tor**, tatus sum, tāri.

spēcūlandi, Gerund in di fr. *speculor*.

spēcūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [*specul-a*, "a watch-tower"] ("To use a watch-tower"; hence) *To spy, act the spy.*

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

To hope, expect [akin to Sans. root *SPRIH*, "to desire, long for"].

spēs-s, ēi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for **spēs-s**, fr. **spēr-o**; as seen by **spēr-es**, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation*:—in *spem venire*, (*to come into*, i.e.) *to form or entertain a hope*; ch. 18.

spīr-itus, Itūs, m. [**spīr-o**, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence) *In bad sense and mostly in plur.: Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.*

sponte; see **sponti**.

spon-tis, Gen., and **spon-te**, Abl. (fr. an obsolete **spons**, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for **spontis** and **spond-te**, fr. **spond-ēo**; "to pledge"] ("A pledging one's self" etc.) (Gen. **spontis** occurs only in phrase *Sue spontis esse*, *to be one's own master*, or *at one's own disposal*.) Abl. **sponte**, with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) own accord; freely, spontaneously, etc.*

stā-tim, adv. [**st(a)-o**, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

stātūo, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūtēre, 3. v. a. [**stātus**, uncontr. gen. **stātū-is**, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place, set"; hence) 1. *To set down as certain in one's own mind; to consider, deem, judge*.—2. *To decide, resolve, determine.*

stipendi-ārīus, āria, ārium, adj. [**stipendi-um**, "tribute"] ("Of, or belonging to, *stipendium*"; hence) *Tributary.*

stip-pond-ium, īi, n. [for **stip-pond-ium**; fr. **stips**, **stip-is**, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; **pendo**, "to pay"] ("A paying of *stips*"; hence)

Tribute, impost, tax, payable in money, as distinguished from vectigal, which was paid in kind.

stūd-ō, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, etc., a thing; hence) *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stūd-ium, īi, n. [stūd-ō, "to be eager"] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire*.—2. *Zeal, energy*.

stūa, ōrum; see stūs.

sūb, prep. gov. Acc. and Abl.: 1. With Acc.: a. *Under, below, beneath*.—b. *Near, close to*.—2. With Abl.: a. *Under*.—b. *At the foot of*.—c. Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. up-a].

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence, "to draw away"; hence) Of troops: *To withdraw, draw off*.

sūb-ō, īvi or īi, Itum, Ire, v. a. [sūb, "under"; ō, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) 1. *To enter*.—2. *To undergo*.

sūbēundus, a, um, Gerundive of subeo.

subissent (for subivissent), 3. pers. plur. subj. pluperf. of subeo.

sūbīt-o, adv. [sūbīt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden*.

subjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjicio.

subjiciendus, a, um, Gerundive of subjicio.

sub-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jacio; fr. sub, "under"; jacio, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, place, or bring under or beneath*.—2. *To expose to peril*.—Pass.: **sub-jicior**, jectus sum, jici.

sublātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of tollo.—2. Pa.: *Elated, proud, haughty*.

sublēvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sublevo.

sūb-lēvo, lēvāvi, lēvātum, lēvāre, 1. v. a. [sūb, "from beneath"; lēvo, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) 1. *To raise, or hold, up*.—2. *To assist, aid*.—Pass.: **sub-lēvor**, lēvātus sum, lēvāri.

sub-mīnistro, mīnistrāvi, mīnistrātum, mīnistrāre, 1. v. a. [sub, "without force"; mīnistro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish*.—Pass.: **sub-mīnistror**, mīnistrātus sum, mīnistrāri.

sub-sīd-ium, īi, n. [for sub-sēd-ium; fr. sub, "behind"; sēd-ō, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence) 1. Of troops, etc.: *A body of reserve; the reserves*.—2. *Aid, assistance, succour*.

sub-sisto, stīti, stītum, sist-ēre, 3. v. n. [sūb, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] *To take a stand or position*.

sub-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [sūb, "beside, near"; sum, "to be"] *To be beside or near; to be at hand*.

sub-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; traho, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) Of troops: *To draw off, withdraw*.—Pass.: **sub-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

sub-vēho, vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; vēho, "to carry"] ("To carry from below"; hence) *To carry, bring, or convey up a stream or by a stream*.

subvexeram, pluperf. ind. of subveho.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sūb, "towards or up to"; cēdo, "to go or come"] *To go, or come, towards or up to; to approach*.

Süeva, æ; see Suevi.

Süevi, ðrum, m. plur. *The Suevi*; a powerful tribe in the North-eastern part of Germany.—Hence, **Süev-a**, æ, f. *A woman of the Suevi*; a *Suevan* woman.

1. **süi** (no Nom.; Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se, or reduplicated sese (same in both numbers), pron. reflex. *Of, etc., himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

2. **süi**, ðrum; see süns.

Sulla, æ, m. *Sulla* (*Lucius Cornelius*); the celebrated Roman dictator.

sum, fñi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*

—2. With Gen. [§ 127 b]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to *ei-mi=ei-mi*, and to Sans. root AS, “to exist, to be”; in Perf. tenses akin to *ph-u*, *ph-u-mi*, and Sans. root BHU, “to be”].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, “highest”] (“That which is highest,” etc.; hence) *The whole of any thing, as opp. to a part*:—*summa belli, the whole conduct or management of the war*; ch. 41.

summötus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *summoveo*.

sum-mövëo, mövi, mötum, mövëre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mövëo; fr. sub, “from beneath”; mövëo, “to move”] (“To move from beneath”; hence) *To drive off or away*.—Pass.: **sum-mövëor**, mötus sum, mövëri.

summus, a, um; see süperas.

sü-mo, mpsl, mptum, mëre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. sub-emo; fr. sub, “up”; emo, “to take”] 1. *To take up, to lay hold of*.—2. *To take by choice; to choose, select*.—3. *Of punishment: To inflict*; see pëna.—Pass.: **sü-mor**, sumptus sum, sümi.

sumptürus, a, um, P. fut. of *sümo*; at ch. 7, with *sumpturum supply esse*.

sum-ptus, ptüs, m. [süm-o,

“to spend”] *Expence, cost, charge* etc.

süperätus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *supero*.

süperb-e, adv. [superb-us “proud”] *Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly*.

süperior, us; see süperus.

süper-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [süper, “past”] (“To go past or beyond”; hence, “to surpass”; hence) *To conquer, vanquish, overcome*.—Pass.: **süper-or**, ätus sum, äri.

süper-sum, fñi, esse, v. n. [süper, “over and above”; sum “to be”] (“To be over and above”; hence) *To remain; to be left as a remainder*.

süper-us, a, um, adj. [süper “above”] (1. Pos.: “That is above; on high”).—2. Comp. **süperior**, us: a. Of locality *Higher, upper*.—b. Of time *Former, preceding*.—3. Sup. **summus**, a, um: a. Of locality (a) *Highest*.—(b) *The highest part of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution*.—b. Of degree, etc.: *Highest, utmost, very great*.—c. *Most important*.

sup-pëto, pëtivi or pëtii, pët itum, pëtëre, 3. v. n. [for sub pëtto; fr. sub, “near”; pëtto, “to go to”] (“To go near to”; hence) *To be in hand, or in store*.

supplic-iter, adv. [supplex *supplic-is*, “suppliant”] (“After the manner of the *supplex*” hence) *As a suppliant would, submissively, humbly*.

supplic-ium, ii, n. [supplic o, “to kneel down”] (“A kneeling down” for the purpose of a punishment; hence) *Punishment*—*supplicium sumere*; see sumo no. 3.

sup-porto, portävi, portätum portäre, 1. v. a. [for sub porto fr. sub, “up to”; porto, “to carry”] *To carry, convey, or bring*

up to. — Pass.: sup-portor, portatus sum, portari.

supra, adv. and prep. [contracted fr. original form *sūpērā*, adverbial abl. of *sūpērus*] ("On the upper side"; hence) 1. Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previously*.—2. Prep. gov. acc. *Above*.
susceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *suscipio*.

susciplendus, a, um, Gerundive of *suscipio*.

sus-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ere, 3. v. a. [for subs-cāpio; fr. subs (=sūb), "from beneath"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take, or lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take or lift up"; hence) *To undertake*.—Pass.:

sus-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

suspīc-īo, ōnis, f. [suspīc-or, "to suspect"] *Suspicion*.

suspīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspīc-īo, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust, suspect*.

sus-tīnēo, tīnui, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for subs-tēnēo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To bear, support, sustain, maintain*.—2. *To bear up against, withstand*.—3. *To check, restrain*.—Pass.: sus-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīn-eri.

sū-us, a, um, possess. pron. [1. sū-ī] *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his, etc., own*.—As Subst.: a. sūī, ōrum, m. plur. *Their countrymen, etc.*—b. sūa, ōrum, n. plur. *Their, etc., things, property, etc.*

tābernā-cūlum, cūli, n. [tāberna, uncontr. Gen. tābernā-ī, "a hut"] ("That which serves for a taberna"; hence) *A tent*.

tā-būla, būlæ, f. ("The cut thing"; hence, "a plank"; hence, "a writing-tablet"; hence) *A writing, list, etc.*

tāc-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To be silent, hold one's peace*.—2. Act.: *To be silent, or to hold one's peace, about*.
tāc-ītus, Ita, Itum, adj. [tāc-ēo, "to be silent"] *Silent, holding one's peace, in silence*.

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tālis, "such"] With Adj.: *So, so very*.

tam-dīu, adv. [tam, "so"; diu, "for a long time"] *For so long a time, so long*.

tāmen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, yet, still*.

tām-etī, conj. [contr. for tāmen-etī; fr. tāmen, "however"; etī, "though"] *However though, notwithstanding, although*.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so far," with suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last*.

tanti, tantōpēre; see tant-us.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *So much*.—Adverbial expression: Tantopere, also written separately tanto opere, (=tanto, abl. of tantus; opere, abl. of opus, "work"; *With so great a work; i.e.*) *So greatly*.—2.: a. *So great*.—b. Tanti, Elliptic Gen. of quality or value [§ 128, a] *Of so great price or value* [akin to Sans. *īdavant*, "so much"].

tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr. tēg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building*.—2. *A house, dwelling, building*.

tēlum, ī, n. *A weapon, whether for hurling or for close quarters*. [commonly referred to *tegula*,

"afar off"; but rather for tend-
lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl or
launch"; and so "that which is
hurled or launched".

tēmēr-ārius, āria, ārium,
adj. [obsol. *temer-us*, "despis-
ing"] ("Pertaining to the *temer-
us*"; hence) *Rash, heedless*.

tēmēr-e, adv. [id.] ("After
the manner of the *temerus*";
hence) *Rashly, inconsiderately*.

tempērant-ia, iae, f. [tem-
perans, temperant-ia, "moderate"]
("The quality of the
temperans"; hence) *Moderation*.

tempērāturus, a, um, P.
fut. of tempēro; — at ch. 7
supply esse with *temperatus*.

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. [prob. akin to tempus, in
its etymological force; see temp-
us] ("To observe a proper mea-
sure," etc.; hence) 1. *To refrain,
abstain, forbear*.—2. With Dat.
of reflexive pron.: *To moderate,
or restrain, one's self*; — at ch. 83
old, by quī with Subj.

tem-pus, pōris, n. ("That
which is cut off; a section, por-
tion," etc.; hence, "a portion of
time, a time"; hence) 1. *Time or
season of the year, etc.*—2. *Time
in general*:—omni tempore, at
every time, i.e. always [§ 120]
[root TEM, akin to τέμνω, "to
cut"].

tēn-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.:
1. *To hold*:—memoriā tenere, to
hold, or keep, in memory; to re-
member, recollect.—2. *To hold or
keep back; to restrain*.—3. *To
occupy*.—Pass.: tēn-ēor, tus
sum, ēri.

tentāssent, for tentavis-
sent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj.
of tento.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
v. a. intens. [tēn-ēo] ("To hold
greatly"; hence, "to handle";
hence) *To attempt, endeavour to
do, etc.*

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-inn
(with e inserted), "three"] *Three
times, thrice*.

tergum, i, n. *The back*
whether of men or beasts:—
terga vertēre, to turn the back;
i.e. to take to flight, to flee.

ter-ra, rae, f. ("The dry
thing"; hence) 1. *The earth, a
such*.—2. *The earth, soil, ground*.
[prob. akin to Gr. τέρσμαι, "to
be, or become, dry"; Sans. roo
TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj.
[terr-a, "earth"] *Of, or belong-
ing to, the earth*.

ter-tius, tia, tium, adj. [tres
t(e)r-lum, "three"] ("Pertain-
ing to tres"; hence) *The third*.

testā-mentum, menti, n.
[test(a)-or, "to testify or bear
witness"] ("That which testify
or bears witness"; hence) *A
will*.

test-imōnium, imōnii, i
[test-or, "to bear witness"] ("A
bearing witness"; hence) *Wit-
ness, evidence, testimony*.

testis, is, comm. gen. *A wit-
ness*.

Teutōni, ōrum, m. plur. *Th
Teutoni*; a people of Germany.

Tigūrini, ōrum, m. plur.
The Tigurini; a people of Helv-
etia, in the vicinity of the
modern Zurich.—Hence, Tig-
urin-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or
belonging to, the Tigurini*; Tigur-
ine:—Tigurin-us pagus, *The Tig-
urine canton, or the canton of
the Tigurini*.

Tigurin-us, a, um; see Tiguri-
ni.

tīmendus, a, um, Gerundiv
of timeo:—at ch. 14 supply esse
with timendum.

tīmēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, i
v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To be afraid
of, to fear*.—2. Neut.: *To fear
be afraid*.

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēo, *Fearful, afraid, timid.*

tīm-or, ōria, m. [tīm-ēo] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror.*

Tītus, ī, m. *Titus*; a Roman name.

tōl-ēro, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, ī. v. a. [root TOL; see tollo] *To bear, endure.*

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, toll-ēre [root TOL, whence tūli; see fēro] 1. *To lift up*:—tollere anchoram, *to weigh anchor*.—2. a. *To take up from its, etc., place; to carry or convey away*.—b. *To do away with, remove, etc.*—Pass.: tollor, sublātus sum, toll'i.

Tōlōs-ātes, ātium, m. plur. [Tōlōs-a, "Tolosa" (now Toulouse)] *The people of Tolosa, the Tolosates.*

tōt-īdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. (Increased"; hence) *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety) [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

trādīdissem, pluperf. subj. of tradō.

trādītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tradō.

trā-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To give up, hand over, surrender*.—Pass.: trā-dor, dītus sum, di.

trag-ūla, ūlæ, f. [for trāh-ūla; fr. trah-o, "to drag"] ("The dragged thing"; hence) *A kind of large javelin.*

trā-ho, traxi, tractum, trāh-ēre, 3. v. a. *To drag away or along*.—Pass.: trā-hor, tractus sum, trahi.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TRĀ, "to pass over"].

transductus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of transdūco;—at ch. 81, supply esse with transductos.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across*.—Pass.: trans-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

trans-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, Ire, v. a. irreg. [trans, "across"; ēo, "to go"] *To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over*.—Pass.: trans-ēor, Itus sum, īri.

trans-figo, fixi, fixum, fig-ēre, 3. v. a. [trans, "through"; figo, "to fix"; "to pierce"] *To pierce through, transfix*.—Pass.: trans-figor, fixus sum, figi.

transfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfigor.

trans-nāto, nātāvi, nātātum, nātāre, ī. v. a. [trans, "across"; nāto, "to swim"] *To swim across*.

transportātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, ī. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, across or over; to transport*.—Pass.: transportor, portātus sum, portāri.

trē-cent-ī, æ, a, num. adj. [for trī-cent-ī; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"]

Three hundred.

tres, tria (Gen. trium), num. adj. *Three* [τρεῖς, τρία].

Trēviri, ōrum, m. *The Treviri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Triboci (Tribocci), ōrum, m. plur. *The Triboci*; a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace.

trib-ūnus, ūni, m. [trib-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a tribe"; hence) *A tribune*:—tribunus militum, *a military tribune*.

trib-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. *To ascribe, assign*.—Pass.: trib-ūor, ūtus sum, ūi.

trī-d-ūum, ūi, n. (for trī-d-

vum; fr. tres, tri-um, "three"; di-es, "a day"] ("A thing pertaining to three days"; hence) *A space of three days; three days.*

tri-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, tri-um, "three"; ginta = *κοῖτα* = "ten"].

tri-ni, nā, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, tri-um, "three"] ("Three each or apiece"; hence) *Three.*

tri-plex, plīcis, adj. [for tri-plīc-s; fr. trēs, tri-um, "three"; plīco, "to fold"] *Three-fold, triple.*

tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sorrowful* [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble, be afraid"; and so, literally, "trembling, being afraid"].

trist-ītia, ītīa, f. [trist-is, "sad"] ("The quality, or state, of the *tristis*"; hence) *Sadness, sorrow.*

Tulingi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. *τό*].

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("A swelling, or being swollen, with passion," etc.; hence) 1. *Tumult, uproar, disturbance.*—2. *Insurrection, sedition*—servilis tumultus, *the insurrection of the slaves; ch. 40.*

tūm-tilus, ūli, m. [id.] ("The thing swelling up"; hence) *A rising ground, mound.*

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* (Comp.: turp-ior); Sup.: turp-issimus.

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui] 1. *Of time: When*:—ubi primum, *(when first, i.e.) as soon as.*—2. *Of place: Where.*

Ubii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ubii; a German tribe, near the modern Cologne.*

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To punish, take vengeance on.*

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any.*—As Subst.: ullus, ius, m. *Any one.*

ultēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [obsol. ulter, "that is beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further.* (Sup.: ultimus.)

ultr-a, prep. gov. acc. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "that is beyond"] *Beyond.*

ultr-o, adv. [id.] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) 1. *To the further side, on the other side; beyond*:—ultra citroque; see citro.—2. *On his, etc., part; of one's own accord.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

ūn-ā, adv. [adverbial abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *At one and the same time; in company, together.*

unde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i, "who, which"] *From which place, whence.*

und-ique, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) 1. *From all parts or every quarter.*—2. *On all sides.*

un-quam, adv. [un-na, "one"] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnius; Dat. ūni), adj.: 1. *One*;—at ch. 1 with Gen. of "thing distributed," quarum [§ 130].—As Subst. n.: unum, *One thing.*—2. *Alone, only, etc.* [ēis, ēv-ōs].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town.*—2. *Amongst the Romans: THE city, i.e. Rome; ch. 39.*

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s) epenthetic; quē, indefinite suffix] *Even*:—usque ad, *even up to or till a stated time; even up to a stated place.*

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or] 1. *Use, employment.*—2. *Service, advantage, benefit*:—ex usu, *advantageously*;—usui esse, *to be serviceable*, either alone as at ch. 50; or introduced by ad; e.g. ad bellum, ch. 28.—3. *Custom.*—4. *Experience.*

2. **ūsus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally ūti), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *As.*—b. *When.*—2. Conj.: a. *That=to* with English Inf.—b. *So that.*—c. *To the end that, in order that.*

ūt-or, ra, rum (Gen. utrīus; Dat. utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] 1. *Whether, or which, of the two; which.*—2. *One, or the other; either one; either of two.*

ūter-que, utrāque, utrumque (Gen. utrīus-que; Dat. ntrique), pron. adj. [uter, "which" of two; "one or the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.*

ūti; see ut.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (a)] 1. *To use, make use of, employ*:—quā (i.e. linguā) consuetudine utebatur, *which he employed from habit*; ch. 47: here quā is Abl. of the object after utebatur [§ 119, a], and consuetudine is Abl. of the cause [§ 111].—2. *Of laws, etc.: To enjoy the exercise of, etc.*

utr-im-que, adv. [uterque ("both one and the other"), utr-(ius)-que; with adverbial suffix im inserted between que and the theme of the first portion of this compound word] *On both sides.*

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut.

of uter] *Whether*:—utrum . . . an, *whether . . . or*:—utrum . . . necne, *whether . . . or not.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse.*

vāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be empty, void, or vacant: to be unoccupied.*

vādum, i, n. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) *A shallow, shoal.*

vāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large, etc.*

vāl-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. ("To be strong or vigorous" in body; hence) *To be strong in some respect; i.e. to be powerful, etc.*—2. *To prevail* [prob. akin to Sans. bal-a, "strength"].

Vālērīus, ii, m. *Valerius*; a Roman name; see Proculus.

vall-um, i, n. [akin to vall-us, "a stake, palisade," etc.] *An earthen wall, or rampart, set with stakes, palisades, etc.; a palisaded mound.*

Vangīōnes, um, m. plur. *The Vangiones*; a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Worms.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make vastus"; hence) *To lay waste, devastate, ravage.*—Pass.: vast-or, ātus sum, āri.

vātīcīnā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [vātīcīn(a)-or, "to predict"] *A predicting, soothsaying; a prediction.*

ve, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. vā, "or"].

vect-igal, igālis, n. [vect-is, in etymological force of "carrying"] ("A thing pertaining to carrying" goods, etc., into a country; hence) *A tax, impost, etc., paid to a state or sovereign.*

vēhēmen-ter, adv. [for vehement-ter; fr. vehemens,

vehement-is, "violent"] 1. *Violently*.—2. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously*.

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, vel-le, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) *Or if you will, or:—vel . . . vel, either . . . or*.

vēlim, **vellem**, pres. and imperf. subj. of volo.

vēl-ox, ōcis, adj. [prob. for vol-ox, fr. vōl-o, "to fly"] ("Flying"; hence) *Swift, quick, speedy*. **VE** (Comp.: veloc-ior); Sup.: veloc-issimus.

vēl-ūt, adv. [vel, "even"; ut, "as"] *Even as, just as*.

vēnīens, ntis, P. pres. of venio.

vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come*;—at ch. 31, with Acc. of place "whither," Romam [§ 101].—2. Impers. Pass.: ventum est, (*it was come by them, i.e.*) *they came*; ch. 43 [akin to Oscan and Umbrian BEN, Gr. βα(ι)νω].

ventum est; see venio.

venturus, a, um, P. fut. of venio;—at ch. 31 supply ease with venturos.

Verbigenus, i, m. *Verbigenus*; one of the cantons of the Helvetii; ch. 27.

verbum, i, n. *A word*.

vēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*.

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline itself*; i.e. of places, *to lie or be situate in any direction*; *to verge towards*.

Vergobrētus, i, m. *The Vergobretus*; the title of the chief magistrate among the Æduli.

vēr-o, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but indeed, however*.

(**ver-so**, savi, sātum, säre. 1. v. a. intens. [for vert-so, fr. vert-o, "to turn"] *To turn much or*

often; *to keep turning*.—Pass. in reflexive force) **ver-sor**, sātus sum, sārī, ("To turn one's self about much"; hence) *To occupy, or bury, one's self in something*; *to be engaged, occupied, etc.*

verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. *To turn*;—terga vertere, (*to turn their backs, i.e.*) *to take to flight*; ch. 53 [akin to Sans. root VRIT, "to turn"].

Verudoctus, ūi, m. *Verudoctus*; one of the Helvetii, sent by his countrymen as an ambassador to Cæsar; ch. 7.

vērus, a, um, adj. *True*.

Vesontio, ōris, f. *Vesontio* (now Besançon); the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica.

vesper, eris and eri, m. *The evening* [Ἑσπερος].

vēt-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [vētus, vēt-er-is, "old"] ("Pertaining to the *vetus*"; hence, "of long standing"; hence) *Of soldiers: Having served for a long time, veteran*.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. ("That has existed, etc., for years"; hence) *That has existed for a long time, old, ancient* [akin to ēr-os, "a year," with digamma prefixed].

vexo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. veh-o] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying; "to move violently"; hence) *To harass, ravage, lay waste, etc.*

vīa (old form **vē-a**), æ, f. ("That which carries or conveys"; hence) *A way, road* [akin to Sans. vaha, "a road"; fr. root VAH, "to carry"].

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] *Conqueror, victor*.—As Adj.: *Conquering, victorious*.

victōr-ia, iæ, f. [victōr, victōr-is, "a conqueror"] ("The

thing pertaining to a victor"; hence) *Conquered, victory*.

1. **victus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **vinco**.

2. **vic-tus**, tūs, m. [for **vig-tus**; fr. **vivo**, "to live"; through root **VIGV**] *A living; a way, or mode, of life*.

vic-us, i, m. *A village* [akin to **olk-os**, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

video, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see*.—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen*.—b. *To seem, appear*.—Pass.: **vidēor**, visus sum, vidēri [akin to Sans. root **VID**, in original force of "to see"].

vigil-ia, iae, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] *A watch by night*.—The Romans divided the night into four watches, of three hours each, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ending at 6 o'clock in the morning.

vi-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for **bi-ginti**; fr. **bi** (=bis), "twice"; **ginti**=*κόττα*="ten"].

vincio, vinxi, victum, vincire, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to **vinco**] *To bind, tie, etc.*—Pass.: **vincior**, victus sum, vinciri.

vinco, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome, vanquish*.—Pass.: **vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **vincio**.

vinc-ūlum, ūli, n. [vinc-*io*, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) *A chain, bond, fetter*.—ex **vinculis**; see **ex**.

vi-res; see **vis**.

viribus, dat. and abl. plur. of **vis**.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the vir"; hence) *Courage, bravery, valour*.

vis, vis (plur. **vi-res**, ium), f.:

1. *Strength, might*.—2. *Power*.—3. *Force, violence*:—**vim** facere, ("to make," i.e.) *employ violence or force* [fis].

visus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **video**:—pro **visio**, (*for that which had been seen, i.e.*) *as seen*; ch. 22.

vi-ta, tae, f. [for **viv-ta**; fr. **viv-o**, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life*.

vito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun, shrink from*.

vix, adv. *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly*.

vocāssent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of **voco**.

Vōcio, onis, m. *Vocio*, a king of Noricum; his sister was married to Ariovistus, and perished in the flight that ensued upon her husband's defeat.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To call, etc.*—2. *To cite, summon, etc.*—Pass.: **vōc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Gr. *ειρ-ειν*, "to say"; also to Sans. root **VACH**, "to speak"].

Vocōntii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Vocontii*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, living between the rivers Isara (now Isère), and Druentia (Durance).

vōlo, vōlūi, no sup., velle, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To have a wish or desire for; to wish, desire*.—2. Only in interrogations, whether direct or indirect: *To signify, mean* [akin to *βούλομαι* (=βούλομαι), "to wish"; also to Sans. root **VRI**, or **VRI**, or **VAR**, "to choose"].

vōlūissem, pluperf. subj. of **volo**.

vōlun-tas, tātis, f. [for **vōlent-tas**; fr. **vōlens**, **vōlent-is**, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) *Will, inclination, free-will*.—2. *Wish, desire*.—3. *Good-will, favour*.

vōlup-tas, tātis, f. [vōlup- "according to one's desire"]

